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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

We have no later arrivals from England since our last in the Hooghly. The Bombay and Madras Papers, which reached by yesterday's Dawk, inform us that no vessels from England had yet entered those ports from home of a later date than October, so that we have still the latest intelligence from England by a full month at this Presidency.

In a Paper of the 20th of November, it is stated, that Mr. T. MOORE had liquidated the claim of £7,000, which was due from him to the Exchequer. It will be in the recollection of our Readers, that Mr. MOORE was involved in this heavy loss in consequence of the misconduct of his Deputy, in a sinecure place which had been given to him (Collector of Customs we believe) in the Bermuda Islands. The Deputy, whom Mr. MOORE appointed or continued in the Office, embezzled £7,000, and his principal was responsible for it in law. This has been the cause which compelled Mr. MOORE to live abroad for some years past, and we hope he may now return to his native country.

We observe in the LONDON GAZETTE, that Captain T. MACAN has exchanged from the Half-pay of the late 24th Light Dragoons to the 16th Light Dragoons, and Captain (Brevet Major) BUNCE from the Half-pay of the same Regiment to the 67th Foot.

Among other articles that will be found in our pages of to-day is the Address voted by the French Chamber of Deputies to the King, and his Majesty's Reply. This will serve to explain at once both the cause and the consequence of that very animated Debate given in yesterday's JOURNAL. We call it "animated," as compared with the general character of such discussions. The vivacity of the French character exhibits itself in their national assemblies, when deliberating on the most important subjects; and forms a striking contrast with the laboured and philosophical discourses and the senatorial gravity of the British Parliament. The Debates of the latter are more instructive, more calculated to inspire respect; the former more interesting; and we should imagine that by affecting the passions, they would, if regularly and impartially given to the world, exercise a more powerful influence over the nation, than our Parliamentary Reports are found to do. The practice of reading written speeches, which is followed in France, precludes much of the warmth and energy usually created by extempore discussion; but if this shackle of the tongue were done away, and at the same time the shackles removed from the French Press, we should no doubt see in the Debates in the French Chambers, a lively picture of the feelings of the nation.

We sincerely wish that the British Parliament had more of this essential quality. It can boast of great Politicians, Logicians, and Lawyers, who are fully adequate to represent the opinions of the country on all public topics: indeed hardly a question can now be agitated but the right and the wrong side of it has been demonstrated as far as that can be done by Law or Logic; but it is to be regretted that the feelings of the Public cannot find their way into that body. The few who boldly express the sentiments of nine tenths of the people, are ridiculed as visionary or stigmatised as incendiaries. To moderate violence and correct extravagance, is doubtless the duty of Parliament; but although it is intended as a strainer through which the Public Voice may be conveyed in accents not too harsh for the royal ears, yet certainly when the public voice is loudly raised by the

pressure of distress, it should not be stifled altogether, or made to express only happiness and content, or when calling aloud for reform, it should not be converted into the language of satisfaction and gratitude.

This indeed is exactly to reverse the duty of Parliament; it abuses the King and betrays the people. The former cannot learn the truth from the troop of courtiers and flatterers that surround him; and the complaints of the humble peasants scattered over the face of the country have no means of reaching the palace unless concentrated and conveyed by Parliament. The present composition of the House of Commons was well described by Lord Normanby at the York Whig Club, in a single sentence, which should not be forgotten: "The House of Commons has reversed its natural and proper character, and INSTEAD OF BEING the Representative of the people and a check upon the Government, it is the Representative of the Government and a check upon the People!" Really, in such a state of things, the Constitution resembles a tripod with one foot knocked off: it may still be viewed and talked about, and perhaps laid up in a cabinet of curiosities; but it is no longer fit for use. A House of Commons uttering the voice and grafted upon the affections of the people, would be an efficient check upon abuses in government, and a pillar of strength on which to rest the stability of the state. But what a monster is that thing called a House of Commons when it is a mere appendage of the Vizier of the day, composing soft laudatory Addresses to the "Lord of the World," the beams of whose countenance alone is sufficient to make all his people (and especially the Irish) happy.

They seem now a days to manage these things better in France. Among the wholesome truths intimated to the King in the Address, besides that pointed out yesterday, we particularly remark the following: Mentioning the calamities that afflict Europe (by far the greatest of which is an Association of Tyrants, not only the natural, but the avowed enemies of Liberty in every country) the deputies say "Let religion, let the interests of subjects weigh fully in the scale of a generous policy, and the calamities will find a term." They inform him that his subjects wait those necessary institutions without which the Charter cannot exist; they demand that the whole of their laws may be placed in harmony with the fundamental law; and they intimate further that the government should be constant in its principles, and firm and sincere in its course.

This is telling him very plainly that they are not in a humour to rest satisfied with merely the fair promises which Kings so readily and so eagerly make at the prospect of recovering their crowns, as a child kisses its hands to its nurse and promises to be good, if its painted bauble be returned to it. They wish to see their rights established on a firmer basis than the royal promise. They no doubt think of the King of Naples; and apprehend that Louis, old as he is, might acquire new lights by consulting with Holy Allies, and discover it was not good that his people should have a free constitution, or that he should keep his word. The Royal doctrines on such subjects are now fully understood, and nations learn to be cautious: the French will not send their King to attend the Lectures of the Holy Allies at Laybach.

But the Deputies, for taking the liberty of making their sentiments known, are threatened with the indignation of an old gouty man, who is seated, as he tells them, on a throne—for which such a bodily defect, and indeed any defect almost, either mental or bodily, does not incapacitate him; and being on the throne he

tells them, "he feels indignant at the bare supposition that he can ever sacrifice the honour of the nation and the dignity of his crown." Truly, if thrones have such virtues in them, it is a pity that Kings should ever leave them; and when the Neapolitan Ferdinand set out for Laybach, it would have been worth while to have paid the expence of sending his throne with him, and his crown to boot, if it could have had the effect of making him keep faith with his people, or of redeeming the Italians from Austrian Slavery.

There are other subjects contained in the subsequent pages, which will possess interest we hope for all classes of readers:—and to-morrow we shall endeavour to vary our topics by returning to the publication of Two Asiatic Sheets as before.

The following are some of the leading articles of the London Papers between the 1st and 10th of December.

London, Dec. 3, 1821.—The disturbances, we regret to state, continue in Ireland. One act of violence succeeds another; and murder follows murder. The victim whose death we have this day to announce is a Captain WATERS, near Newmarket, in the county of Cork; and there are, besides, other attempts at assassination, and other outrages upon persons and property. It is superfluous to express our own, or excite the horror of others, at these atrocities,—it is sufficient barely to relate or describe them; but there is another point that really gives us surprise, mingled also with a considerable accession of pain; and that is, that we do not perceive in the Irish journals, neither are we able to present to our readers from our own knowledge, any certain account of the operations of Government to suppress criminal projects now and for so long a time in execution. It is possible, certainly, that a rebellion may break out suddenly in the heart of a kingdom, and the first notice that the rulers may have of the existence of treason may be that it is in action; though this, we think, could hardly happen under a vigilant Administration. There were few plots, for example, in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, with which such men as WALSINGHAM and BURLEIGH were not exactly acquainted before their explosion; but under any circumstances we should conceive, that no sooner had commotions actually taken place, than an adequate force would be on the spot on foot for its suppression; and yet how long a time has elapsed since it was first our painful duty to notice the breaking out of mischief in Ireland; and up to this very day, we should apprehend, that if the friends of Government were called upon to say what their masters had actually done for the suppression of the evil, they would be very much puzzled to point out any important act. What they are preparing to do, and what they meditate, we continually hear by the same posts that convey to us the positive deeds of the traitors. Now we do really think, that though rebellion (if the present disturbances of Ireland may be so termed) had the start of Government, it ought before this time to have been overtaken by legal means of suppression; and protection should have been afforded to peaceable and loyal subjects: instead of which, so far as we can perceive, incendiaries and murderers still retain undisturbed possession of the scene of action. That vengeance will overtake them, we have no doubt; but it certainly follows at present, "*pede claudo*." It will be recollected that Ministers insisted upon a larger military establishment than some people thought necessary, on account of the insecure state of Ireland. The establishment was obtained; but what are the advantages which we have reaped from it? Had the army been ten thousand men fewer than it is, we cannot conceive that these disturbances, which excite so much sorrow throughout the empire, could have been more tardily suppressed.

It is most likely, we apprehend, that some changes will take place in the Administration on the filling up of the Lord Chamberlain's office; and the rumour now is, though probably on no good foundation, (as we only find it in the *Courier*,) that Lord TALBOT and Mr. GRANT, the *Sidrophel* and *Whackum* of Ireland at present, are to retire and make way for the Marquis WELLESLEY and Mr. GOULBURN; and that Mr. PEEL is to succeed Lord SIDMOUTH as Secretary of State for the Home Department. Upon the latter presumed appointment we shall observe, that though we have nothing aristocratic in our feelings or principles, & rejoice extremely to see men of ability and integrity raised to eminent stations,

yet still there is a weight and consideration attached in this and the other European countries to birth and rank, for the want of which Mr. PEEL's talents are not of so transcendent a nature as to compensate. Let him look at the ex-Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the No-Court of Portugal, a man greatly his superior in all the qualities of the mind, except, perhaps, judgment. What first rendered that Gentleman ridiculous in the eyes of the country, but the forgetting exactly his position in society, and darkly labouring to be at the head of an Administration? That which followed was natural,—“Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall:” he sank into an abjectness from which a just value for the endowments of nature ought to have preserved him, for aspiring to an elevation which requires, also, in those who attain it, the accidental advantages of fortune. He served those whom he had endeavoured to command.

On the subject, also of Lord WELLESLEY's rumoured appointment we have a few remarks to make. There was a time when we thought highly of this nobleman: he clearly possessed more talents than all his family put together, some of whom are so richly pensioned; and therefore he ought not to have made himself the retainer of any of them, for the mere acquisition of place, or the improvement of his circumstances. Our venal contemporaries are surprised that we dare change our language, when those of whom we speak change their conduct. The writers who sell themselves, or offer themselves to sale, have restraints imposed on them from which we are free; and our freedom; which excites their envy, provokes also their abuse. If Lord WELLESLEY be in the full possession of his faculties, he should be above accepting any office of which such men as the present are the sovereign disposers: as a dependent also, he should feel indignant at that tardy effort of fraternal regard, that has only now, after years of expectancy, stretched out the hand to lift him from the earth; but if his Lordship be not in the full possession of those powers, and that vigour of mind, which he originally possessed, then he is an unfit person to govern Ireland in its present state; and it is a public injury, if he be suffered to add his weakness to that of an Administration, which, in his brighter days he himself described as imbecile and inefficient.—*Times*,

London, December 5.—Recent accounts from Lisbon mention, that dispatches had been received from the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro, stating that the other provinces of Brazil had refused to pay any portion of the expenses of the government, and that the Cortes had stripped him of all his real prerogatives, and left him only the mere shadow of regal power. The Portuguese Cortes seem to have approved of this conduct of their Transatlantic brethren, for they have passed a decree ordering the Prince Regent to return home, and to proceed on his travels through England, France, and Spain! It is not stated whether the Cortes have resolved to send out another Viceroy to Brazil; but if they do so, we believe he will be no better received than his predecessor. It is quite plain that Portugal and Brazil cannot remain much longer politically connected. It is not in the nature of things that an extensive, powerful, and rapidly increasing country like Brazil should, after having been for thirteen or fourteen years politically independent, submit to become a province of so petty and so inconsiderable a kingdom as Portugal. Brazil has suffered too much from her former connection with Europe,—from the vexatious and harassing restraints that have been imposed on her commerce, and from the despotism, profligacy, and corruption of her viceroys, to permit her to hesitate about the course she has now to take. Had the court continued to reside at Rio Janeiro, the connection between the two countries might probably have been maintained for some time longer. Its immediate dissolution is however, the most advantageous event that could possibly happen to them both. Instead of diminishing, it will really increase the political importance of Portugal. It is only since that country became connected with Brazil,—since the remittances obtained from the colony furnished the means of establishing an odious despotism in the mother country,—that Portugal has sunk into absolute insignificance. But when this connection has been ended—when the Portuguese

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Government find that it is from their Portuguese subjects only that they can derive a revenue, they will naturally feel more anxious about the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the revival of the dormant energies of the people. It would certainly have been idle to expect, that the old government should ever have exerted itself in the work of reform. But it is not from the Portuguese Court, but from the Cortes, that we are to expect the regeneration of the country. They have already done much. They have annihilated a host of abuses; and it is unquestionably in their power, by a steadfast adherence to a liberal and enlightened system of government, to revive the ancient glories of their country, and to make the Portuguese of their own age as industrious and enterprising as their ancestors of the age of VASCO DE GAMA.

The measures of the Portuguese and Spanish Cortes relating to foreign commerce, form, we regret to say, a very important exception to the liberal spirit by which their system of government has in general been distinguished. They are founded on the narrowest and most selfish principles. If they could be carried into complete effect, they would go far to put an end to all intercourse with strangers. But the prohibition to import foreign commodities has not lessened the taste for them. It has only thrown that trade into the hands of smugglers and of outlaws, which, had moderate duties been imposed, would have been in the hands of the fair trader. It is not easy to estimate the mischief that has been done by these injudicious regulations to the revenue, the industry, and the morals of both countries. All the foreign trade of Spain, and the greater part of that of Portugal is, at this moment, in the hands of smugglers. The title, *Yo soy una contrabandista*, is a passport not to the galleys, but to the company and protection of the middle classes. This is a state of things which calls loudly for the interference of the Cortes. The predatory and lawless habits which the prevalence of smuggling has generated, and kept alive among a large class of the people will, if not speedily counteracted, seriously obstruct the restoration of tranquillity in the Peninsula.

England, by a reference to whose commercial system, the Cortes profess to have regulated their prohibitory measures, was, in this respect, about the very worst model they could have selected. England has become rich not in consequence of her restrictions, but in defiance of them. Her wealth is due to the comparative freedom of her constitution—to the absence of all oppressive feudal privileges, and the perfect security of individual property. Far from having contributed to our commercial greatness, the restrictive system has clogged our progress, diminished our power of accumulation, and checked us in the career of improvement. The revenue laws of Ireland have had nearly the same effects as the revenue laws of Spain; and our restrictions on the importation of foreign corn, constitute, at this moment, the most efficient cause of pauperism, and the greatest obstacle to the improvement of the country. If nothing else will serve for that purpose, we hope that the accounts of the ruinous effects of the restrictive system in foreign countries will induce us to open our eyes to its effects at home. It is not very likely, as Dr. SMITH has observed, that a system which has brought either weakness or desolation into every other country, should here prove altogether innocent.—*Englishman*.

Edinburgh.—The Spanish Journals continue to give the most melancholy details of the progress of the yellow fever in Spain. It is stated, that upwards of 1,500 of the young men forming the health cordon round Barcelona had fallen victims to the disease. The most vigilant precautions were adopted on the French frontiers to prevent the spreading of the infection. A double cordon of regular troops has been formed, and in some communes the national guards had been called out to form a third line. A proclamation has been published by the Governor of Gibraltar, interdicting all communication with Spain, whether by sea or land.

The MONITEUR of Wednesday contains a Royal Ordinance, annulling the sentences, *par contumace*, passed upon Count BERTRAND by a Council of War on the 7th of May 1816, and reinstating him in his forfeited rank, rights and privileges. The

JOURNAL DES DEBATS announces that the Count has made visits to all the King's Ministers. This liberal and enlightened conduct is in the highest degree creditable to the French Government. What a contrast does this treatment of the staunch friend of BONAPARTE form to the treatment of Sir ROBERT WILSON! BERTRAND had been all his life opposed to the reigning family, and yet he is generously forgiven, and restored to all his offices and dignities. Sir ROBERT WILSON had, on the contrary, for twenty years fought the battles of his King and country; but having been so indiscreet as to attend the Queen's funeral, he is forthwith dismissed from the service! Who will henceforth presume to talk of the superior vindictiveness of a despotic government?

The Courier received here this morning contains a copy of the French King's speech on the opening of the Chambers. It gives the strongest assurances of the progressive improvement of the country in its agriculture and commerce. A diminution of the *contribution foncière*, or land tax, is announced; and the factious spirit by which the country has been so long agitated, is stated to be now subsiding.

Our private letter of this morning contains no news of importance.—*Scotsman*.

Brighton, Dec. 6.—This has been a bright day, but with "an eager and a nipping air." The weather yesterday was also favourable for the season. The King was often on the Palace Lawn, both yesterday and to-day, but as yet his Majesty has not appeared in public.

Lord and Lady Burghersh left the Pavilion yesterday, to return to town. The Marquess Wellesley is the only Palace departure of to-day.

Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King at Arms, in the 91st year of his age, arrived hither from London yesterday. The journey was performed in seven hours, and the venerable gentleman experienced but little fatigue.

Mrs. Fitzherbert and the Hon. Miss Seymour are expected here this evening or to-morrow.

A letter from Munich, dated November 11, says—"His Royal Highness Prince LEOPOLD of Saxe Coburg has been for some days in this city, on his way to Italy; he has attentively visited all the scientific establishments and treasures of art, and left us to-day."

Lady COCHRANE was brought to bed at seven o'clock on Friday morning of a daughter, who, with her Ladyship, we are happy to find, are as well as possible.

City of London.—We understand the paragraph copied into most of the Papers, stating that his Majesty has fixed to visit the City of London, in April next, is entirely without foundation. The ancient custom observed by his Majesty's regal predecessors has been to view the procession on Lord Mayor's day, which has for that occasion been unusually splendid, and afterwards to proceed to dine at the Guildhall, at the festival of the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate. It does not seem likely, that on an occasion of an ancient custom, his present Majesty will deviate from it, so as to establish a precedent different from that of former Kings of England, especially as such a circumstance would not only add considerably to the pressure of the funds of the Corporation, which is already in debt, but deprive the citizens of London of much of the customary splendour and advantage. The house from which the procession was viewed by their Majesties Queen Anne, George I. II, and III. is opposite to Bow Church, and was formerly occupied by the Quaker family of Barclay. We believe that nothing is at present fixed on this subject, the introduction of which seems a little premature.

London, Dec. 5, 1821.—The Princess Augusta did not arrive in town last Wednesday from abroad, as stated in a paper of yesterday, but her Royal Highness arrived yesterday afternoon at the King's palace, at Pimlico, at about half-past three o'clock. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Count Linsingen, Lady Mary Taylor, and Miss Wynyard. We understand the Princess slept at Sittingbourn on Monday night.

In letters from Odessa, dated early in November, it is stated, that according to intelligence from Petersburg, Baron Strogonoff still retained there his title of Ambassador to Constantinople, and that no notes or official communications from Turkey, were submitted to the Emperor without having previously undergone his inspection.

Leghorn, Nov. 20, 1821.—By the last vessel arrived here in twenty days from Constantinople, we learn that the Ottoman fleet had entered the Dardanelles with about thirty Greek vessels taken at anchor in Galaxes.

Madrid, Nov. 22, 1821.—Notwithstanding the partial disturbances which have manifested themselves in some of the provinces, the political situation of Spain has never been more consolatory. These disturbances have even afforded a new proof of the spirit which animates the people, since it is that spirit which has awed the really disaffected. The news which occupies most of the public attention is that from Mexico,—one party regarding it as unfavourable, and the other as disastrous to the interests of Spain. I incline rather to the opinion of the former, persuaded that the colonial system can no longer be maintained; and that the sooner the Spaniards are disengaged from their colonies, the more rapid will be their progress in the amelioration of their internal affairs. A representation has arrived from Corunna, but that mode of proceeding no longer produces any effect: it has been deliberated on calmly. Be assured that all goes well here, and that in Madrid perfect tranquillity reigns.

The Lord Mayor will hold a Court of Common Council to-morrow, to receive a report from the Committee of General Purposes relative to the affray at Knightsbridge during the funeral of Hony and Francis, and on other business.

City Banquet to the King.—It is now reported that his Majesty is to dine with the Lord Mayor, at the Guildhall of the city of London, when that ancient edifice will be illuminated within and without. At no period in the history of this country has this famous hall exhibited half the splendour which is to be blazoned forth on St. George's Day. To give full effect to the scene, it is said that the Committee concluded a bargain with the Great Lord Chamberlain on Saturday last, for the whole of the Coronation decorations which adorned Westminster Hall during the late festivities.—*Ministerial paper.*

Hanover, November 21.—His Royal Highness the Governor-General set out the day before yesterday; for Gotha; and Count Harbenberg, the Minister of State, is gone to Vienna.

The Ministry has published the following most gracious Letter from his Majesty to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and to the Cabinet Ministers:—

"George the Fourth, &c. &c.

"After a fortunate journey, without any accident whatever, we make it our first business to acquaint you of it, and, at the same time, to express the joy and the particular pleasure which we have derived from our first visit to our beloved German dominions. Circumstances, indeed, have allowed us but a short stay this time; and we were hindered by indisposition of profiting by this short period; yet the universal fidelity and attachment, and the prevailing zeal for the welfare of the country, could not possibly escape us, since, wherever we turned our eyes, we found the confirmation of the conviction we had long cherished in this respect.

"As this our first visit to our kingdom of Hanover will remain indelibly impressed on our memory, so we shall at all times bear in mind what may tend to the duration and increase of its welfare, and never doubt the readiness of our faithful subjects to contribute, every one according to his ability, to the same end.

"We wish these our most gracious sentiments to be made known to the several authorities, and to the country in general, and remain, with brotherly friendship and affectionate regard."

Carlton House, Nov. 9, 1821.

GEORGE R.

Voyage of Discovery.—His Majesty's ship BATHURST, on a Voyage of Discovery, was spoken with in lat. 10° 10' S. long. 135° E. on the 3d of July last, all well, proceeding to Goulburn's Island.

Dreadful Accident.—(From a Correspondent.)—The following is an authentic statement of a most awful and melancholy occurrence, which took place at Newton-house, the seat of the Earl of Darlington, near Bedale, during the violent storm of last Friday night. (Nov. 30) Between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning, the family were alarmed and called from their beds, by a most dreadful crash. On flying to the spot, it was found that the wind had blown down a stack of chimnies, which had fallen on the roof of the room wherein Miss Russell, the niece of the Countess of Darlington, slept. The roof and ceiling having been thus driven down into the room, choked the whole up, so that the door could not be opened; and no entrance was obtained until the panels were broken away, when Miss Russell was found covered with the materials of the roof and ceiling; and on removing them she was brought out in a lifeless state. Hopes of resuscitation were for some time entertained, every means instantly resorted to, and skilful medical aid procured in a very short space of time; but, lamentable to relate, all proved fruitless, although every hope was not abandoned until near 12 o'clock at noon. It was most wonderful that no mark or blow appeared upon the face or person, but the features and countenance were most placid and serene, as if she had passed from sleep to death. Thus departed from this uncertain and probationary state, this amiable and interesting young lady, blessed with the brightest prospects, and in the bloom of life, being in the 20th year of her age. To add to the mourners in this sad scene of sorrow, Newton-house was full of visitors at the time, and it may be some consolation to reflect, that no other person sustained the slightest injury.

Quaker.—A Quaker who had the command of a trading vessel had to encounter an enemy's lugger on his voyage. His principles forbade him to fight direct; he therefore resigned the command to the Mate. In the course of the action, however, things did not go to his liking, and he addressed his Mate in the following terms:—"If thou meanest to beat the enemy, friend, thou shouldst point thy guns a little more abaft."

Remarkable Operation.—JOHN WINSLADE, of Thurloxton, farrier, lately extracted a wen from the throat of an ox, belonging to Mr. LOR LOVELESS, of West-Monkton, near Taunton, which weighed four ounces. The wen was formed full two feet down the throat, and was removed by the operator thrusting down his arm to that extent, and cutting it out with an instrument formed for the purpose. Had not this uncommon operation been performed in the manner stated, the animal must inevitably have died, but it is now in perfect health and good condition.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Love in a Chimney.—The following circumstance occurred here on the 29th of October. About four in the morning, a gentleman who resides in High-street was awake by dreadful noises as if proceeding from some one in distress. After considerable search he took down the chimney board in an adjoining room, and to his utter astonishment, beheld the feet of a man, who earnestly begged for help, with considerable difficulty he was pulled down and led upon the floor, seemingly in great anguish from the bruises sustained in his descent. The intruder was intoxicated, and apologized by saying he had mistaken the house, having intended to go down a neighbour's chimney to visit a servant girl. The gentleman very humanely suffered him to depart unpunished.—*Whitehaven Gazette.*

The Press.—Reply of Sir Wm. Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, to certain questions relating to that colony, propounded from abroad in 1670:—"I thank God there is no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both!" How many who do not use this language think it,

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France.

(From the *Moniteur of Saturday, December 1, 1821.*)

The address voted by the Chamber of Deputies in a secret committee, on the 26th November, is in the following terms:—

"Sire,—Your faithful subjects the Deputies of the Departments, approach the foot of the throne with the profound expression of their devotion and respect; to which they are happy to be able to add that of truth, which a legitimate King is alone worthy of hearing.

"Your sorrows, Sire, have been those of all France; she consoles herself, with her King, on the sacred cradle in which reposes the heir of our love, and that of your example. This infant will accomplish the promises of his birth, and the desires of your tenderness. He will grow up under your eyes for the public happiness; and full of your mind, he will unite all hearts.

"We congratulate you, Sire, upon your continued amicable relations with Foreign Powers, in the just confidence that a peace so precious has not been purchased by sacrifices incompatible with the honour of the nation, and the dignity of your crown.

"The benevolent thoughts of your Majesty extend to all the calamities which afflict Europe. Foreigners, as well as Frenchmen, bless the protecting hand which aids them for the honour of humanity. Let religion, let the interests of subjects, weigh fully in the scale of a generous policy, and these calamities will find a term.

"Thanks are due, Sire, to your tutelary foresight! Our menaced frontiers invoke it in their peril; they solicit the most effectual and rigorous measures to close every channel of introduction to the contagion.

"The prospect of our internal situation; the progress of industry and of the arts; the new life promised to commerce by increased facilities of communication; the riches of the public treasury, which increase our credit; the progressive reduction of taxation, which a more extensive economy will still further alleviate; the hope of renouncing provisional measures, and the first steps made, under your auspices, towards a regular system of administration; the order and discipline of a faithful army, which honour and a love of its King have invincibly attached to its banners; all these features united form, Sire, a picture of general prosperity, well calculated to affect the paternal heart of your Majesty.

"Organs of the gratitude and filial piety of your subjects, we do not fear that we shall diminish a joy so pure, by causing to be heard at the foot of the throne the respectful complaints of the agricultural interests, that fruitful nurse of France. Their continually increasing distress in the departments of the east, west, and south, proves the inefficacy of the tardy precautions which are opposed to the fatal introduction of foreign corn.

"An interest not less urgent affects the first necessities of your subjects. Full of those generous sentiments which your Majesty has known how to read in their hearts, they claim the completion of your gracious views. They await those necessary institutions without which the charter cannot exist. They demand of its immortal author that the whole of our laws may be placed in harmony with the fundamental law.

"Then, Sire, all the wishes of your Majesty will be accomplished; the passions will calm of themselves, and mistrust will vanish.

"The monarchical and constitutional spirit, which is the spirit of France, will attain, without effort, that unity of views which your high wisdom recommends to us. A Government constant in its principles, and firm and sincere in its course, will ensure the glory and stability of that throne which has been so nobly styled by our Majesty the protector of public liberty."

To which the King replied:—

"I know the contents of the address which you present to me.

"I know the difficulties which attend the sale of corn. Notwithstanding the recollection of a recent dearth, I have for the first time restrained the importation of foreign grain. The laws have been executed, but no law can prevent the inconvenience which arises from a superabundant harvest: the whole of Europe experience it at this moment.

"The ameliorations, a plan of which the Chamber has traced, speak in favour of the acts of my Government. They can only be preserved, and multiplied, by the loyal concurrence and wisdom of the Chamber.

"In exile and persecution I have supported my rights, the honour of my race, and that of the French name. On the throne, surrounded by my people, I feel indignant at the bare supposition that I can ever sacrifice the honour of the nation, and the dignity of my crown.

"It is pleasing to me to believe that the majority of those who voted this address have not only considered the import of all its expressions. If they had had time to consider them, they would not have hazarded a reflection, that as a King, I ought not to characterize—as a father, I wish to forget."

Ireland.

(From the *Leinster Journal.*)

The aspect of our home news is still of the most threatening description. The moral pestilence is spreading on every hand, and has, we fear, taken deep root in our fine and long peaceful county. It is with pain that we cover our columns with the records of our country's shame; but it is a duty we owe to the public, which, distressing as it is, the public journalist must perform.

Several most atrocious outrages have taken place on the verge of this county. We have already denounced the posting of threatening notices on the north and on the south of this city; and we regret to have to add, that overt acts of that kind of resistance to the laws which is desolating the county of Limerick, have been committed within the borders of the county of Kilkenny.

On Tuesday morning last, a barn, stored with corn, situate on the estate of the Earl of Ormond, near Garryricken, was maliciously consumed by fire, under the following circumstances:—The under tenant of a farm having died, leaving some rent due, the middlemen seized the corn, and lodged it in the barn since destroyed, which stood on another farm. The widow of the deceased complained to Lord Ormond's agent, who immediately laid a detainer on the corn for the head rent, and in the course of the following night, barn, corn, and all were destroyed by unprincipled incendiaries. On the preceding night an armed party attacked the house of R. B. Osborne, Esq. Castletown, in this county. Whether they were in search of arms, or what was their object, we have not learned; but their attempts were spiritedly resisted by Mr. Osborne, who succeeded in driving them away. It is, perhaps, a happy thing for the county that this first attack has been so effectually repelled, as whilst it may tend to dispirit the marauders, it must encourage others, who may be placed in circumstances similar to those of Mr. Osborne, to act as he has done.

On Thursday, a number of the Magistrates of this county assembled, by summons, at the Castle of Lord Ormond, in this city.

(From the *Southern Reporter.*)

In addition to the outrages stated in our last to have been committed on Lieutenant Waters, at Newmarket, on Sunday night, we have since learned, that on the following (Monday) night, a party attacked the house of Captain Curran, also an officer on the half-pay establishment, and a nephew to the late Master of the Rolls, in the same neighbourhood, from whom they demanded arms—which not appearing disposed to comply with, they dragged him out, and would probably have murdered him also, but that providentially a Gentleman, who happened to dine with Mr. Curran, found the arms, and delivered them up—on which they went off.

In a recent number of THE REPORTER we stated the murder of a man of the name of Jeremiah Scully, near Kanturk. An Inquest has since been taken before Mr. O'Brien, one of the County Coroners, when the Jury returned the following verdict:—

"That the said Jeremiah Scully was forcibly taken out of the house of Owen Daly, at Clongeeel, in said County, on the morning of Tuesday the 20th day of November, by an armed party of men; and we find that the said Jeremiah Scully came by his death in consequence of several gun shot and other wounds, received by the hands of some person or persons unknown, one of which shots entered close to the right temple, and passing out at the back of the deceased's head—and we further find that the body of the deceased was found on the high road near said Daly's house, and much burned on the left side, extending from the knees to the navel."

Cork.—On the night of Tuesday last, a strong party of ruffians attacked the house of a respectable farmer, resident in the western part of this county, from whom they demanded arms; but finding none, they insisted on getting his daughter, whom they succeeded in carrying off. It appeared, that to force away the young woman was the chief object of their attack, though they seemed desirous of securing whatever arms they could obtain.—*Cork Advertiser.*

Kilkenny, Dec. 1.—We have learned that a notice was sent within these few days, through our Post Office, to a person of the name of Blanchfield, a tenant on the estate of Lord Clifden, not far from this city, commanding him to abandon some land of which he had succeeded to the possession, on the surrender of two previous occupants. This lawless communication, which was signed "Captain Rock" and "Lieutenant Starlight," declared, that the writers would treat Blanchfield "in the same way that the Sheas were served," unless he gave up the land in question within a week, and that "if they did not succeed in that way," they would "settle him and Marum together."—*Moderator.*

Carlow, Nov. 22.—A gentleman of high respectability informs us, that the placards which were posted up last week at the Fair of Temple

Martin, in the county of Kilkenny contained the following notification:—
 “No Tithes!”—“No Taxes!”—“Sixty per Cent. Reduction in Rent!”
 —*Carlow Morning Post.*

A notice has been addressed to the brother of the unfortunate Shea, who perished with his family and the inmates of his humble dwelling by the hands of midnight incendiaries, requiring him to abandon the possession of some lands held under circumstances somewhat similar to those which excited the horrid vengeance of his brother's murderers.—*Kilkenny Paper.*

John Bull.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle

Sir,
 Perusing the leading article of the JOHN BULL on Sunday last, I observe the *nominal* Proprietors, who have so lately received the sentence of the Court of King's Bench, affecting to deplore its severity, but at the same time, to keep up the farce, pronouncing it, in the true canting style, to be all very right and proper. “We are much inclined,” say they “to optimism.”

Whatever is, is right.

And although a fine of ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS and NINE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT inflicted not on one but on three fathers of families, are a severe trial of patience and principle, we still see so many motives of consolation, that we readily repeat.

Whatever is, is right.

Of these motives of consolation, they add, let us begin at the smallest and the meanest. And what is this? Why, their opinion that their prosecution originated with Mr. GREY BENNET, whose sister they so infamously libelled. There can be no doubt but that their assertion is most true. The public will most readily believe that is their *smallest* motive of consolation, and that they are *secretly* consoled by their base Employers in the background, in a much more substantial manner. They did not engage in the dirty work of “the organized Manufactory of Blackguardism,” without well-knowing *whom they served*. Not a penny of this ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS will ever come out of their pockets. They will be much better supported in prison than they could ever have supported themselves out of it, and will have a good round sum by way of compensation into the bargain. But more on this point by and by.

“We now come,” say they, “to more important matter. We are fined and imprisoned for a Libel, an event sufficiently disagreeable to us, we need hardly say,—but like a toad, ugly and venomous.

It wears a precious jewel on its head.

And that jewel is, that the Judges have in our case given the public a measure by which they may anticipate the punishment that awaits repeated and reiterated blasphemies against God, libels upon the Sovereign, attacks upon the constitution, and slander upon the private life of every PUBLIC MAN.”

Let us pause over this for this—for a moment. The secret betrays itself a little. This fine of ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS and nine months imprisonment, it seems, is to be turned to exemplary account, it is a *precious jewel*!! What philosophic proprietors these must be, thus to sing *Te Deum* in their way to prison? What a pious and patriotic trio of fathers of families, thus to kiss the rod for the future good to the country that is to come out of their castigation!! No, no, Mr. Editor, the country have not quite so much gullibility. The time is gone by when this sort of cant would pass muster. The real secret is this: will this sentence have the effect of suppressing the malignant slanders which this Paper weekly pours forth.—No, no such thing. But it will answer another end, which is this.—The Bridge-street Association have seven indictments on hand for trial. The LONDON Juries, with an integrity and firmness that does them honour, have hitherto baffled the efforts of these hired Agents of Corruption, and it is intended to bring them on for trial in *Middlesex*, where they hope to get together a Jury that may better effect their purpose, and if they succeed, this severe sentence will be appealed to; for had a lighter one been passed, there would have wanted the warranty, as well as the plea of *impartial justice*, to authorise the severe sentence that will, no doubt, be pronounced against the persons who may be found guilty under these informations, when they come to be brought up for judgment. But mark well the difference—the nominal Proprietors of the JOHN BULL will be well furnished with every alleviation that can make their confinement easy; they will suffer nothing in their purse and will come out of prison in far better circumstances, and with much better prospects than they went into it, while the victims of the Bridgestreet Gang will suffer without relief, and be ruined without remedy.

Mr. Scarlett affirmed on the trial, with great truth, that these pretended Proprietors were mere men of straw, put forward to shield from justice the real authors of the libel. These men of straw will know that

the fact is so; and yet, at the very time that they are laughing in their sleeve, and consoling themselves with the consciousness that the real authors will not only indemnify them, but handsomely reward them, as per agreement, for standing the brunt, they have the impudence to speak of themselves thus:—

“Though in humble life, we are Englishmen, and, therefore, men of honour; and it is not the venal prating of such floundering inanity as SCARLETT, nor even the awful frowns of the Bench itself, which shall ever make us betray a confidence that is reposed in us, or seek for self-security in the sacrifice of a friend.”

There's a flourish of trumpets for ye!!! These wretched woman-hating miscreants, who would sell themselves to any service for pay—who are ready to revile any man's sister, to defame any man's wife, or to destroy the reputation of any defenceless female, however virtuous she may be; have the impudence to affirm, that they are ENGLISHMEN, and therefore MEN OF HONOUR!!! These venal wretches, who took good care, when they enlisted themselves in the service of their base and unmanly employers, to insure extra pay for their labours, and who stipulated before hand what they should be paid, for keeping the names of the real authors secret, in case of prosecution, and who will not fail to get their full reward, have the assurance to get up upon their stilts, and make a parade about not betraying confidence and not sacrificing a friend!!!—In these times, Mr. Editor, we see villains grow heroes, scoundrels turn to saints; I wonder what specimen we shall have next,

London, Dec. 8, 1821.

SYPHAX.

Polish Jews.

Petticoat-lane and its neighbourhood have been for some time agitated by an unusual sort of disturbance, which has not unfrequently given much amusement to many of the residents.

Crowds of Polish Jews have lately arrived in England. They bear in their dress and countenances the strongest symptoms of poverty; but notwithstanding so disadvantageous an introduction to their brethren in this country, they were received, upon reaching the favourite seats in Petticoat-lane and Rag-fair, with all possible hospitality. The polished society who carry on the clothes business in the quarter of the town alluded to not only felt for the indigent state of the foreigners, but for the want of the benefits of an education which might enable them to thrive amongst the multitudes who live by the exercise of honest labour in London. They accordingly provided a school and masters to teach the Poles the English manner of speaking the language of “their people.” The spirit of emulation soon began its work, and the proprietors of the Petticoat-lane and Ragfair stock soon found that they were assembling round them formidable competitors in their darling project of making money. Disputes arose out of the natives and foreigners, in which the latter were generally successful where the matter was agreed to be decided by reference, the character of the former having undergone former scrutiny, and not having stood the severity of the test.

The Poles at length began to derive pecuniary profits from the situation into which they had introduced themselves by working upon the angry feelings of their benefactors. They had soon acquired such a knowledge of the language, so much in use at the east end of the town, as to be able to utter the most bitter abuse in a manner sufficiently intelligible to all who heard them, and they were not backward in applying it to those who would be apt to break their heads, but who would at the same time be able to pay for the damage.

Shadrach Harris was one of those persons who could compromise for a broken head; and he had been so successful in the knack of provoking, that a general conspiracy was entered into to disappoint him by a general forbearance and contempt. Finding that his speculation was likely to prove a bad one, he determined to attack the rival Jews in the most tender point—their synagogue. He accordingly went to that place of worship on the 29th of Nov. and had scarcely seated himself when the females near him began to sneeze most violently. The ceremonies were interrupted, and the eyes of the congregation were turned towards Harris, who was blowing clouds of tobacco from a pipe into the faces of all around him. He was informed that his conduct was improper; but after having taken the pipe out of his mouth, and stared in the face of his informant, he put it in again, and fumed about such volumes of smoke that some superstitious persons left the place, in the dread of a preternatural visitation. At length he put up the great cause of offence, but not until he abused a man named Simon Jacobs, called him “and accused him of the intention to rob.” The conduct of Harris was even worse after the service had concluded, and a complaint was made against him before the Lord Mayor. It seems that this independent and respectable character had been begging a short time before he entered the synagogue. He was searched, however, and gold to the amount of 10*l.* was found upon him.

The LORD MAYOR told the defendant he should not act in so improper a manner in this country with impunity, and committed him.

Island of Formosa.

In the present state of our relations with China, the following account of this Island, by the unfortunate De la Perouse, will, we are persuaded be read with considerable interest:—

'If you have had a few moments leisure to peruse that part of my journal which relates to Manilla, and our navigation along the coast of Formosa, you will have seen, that we anchored before the capital of that Island, opposite to the old fort of Zealand; but the sand banks, with which the old coast abounds, did not allow our vessels to approach nearer to the place than a league and a quarter. I did not think proper to send a boat ashore, without being able to protect it by my cannon, lest it should be detained on account of the war then existing between the colony and its metropolis. M. d'Entrecasteaux had dispatched the SYLPHIDE to Manilla, to request me to navigate with circumspection to the North of China, as the least alarm on the part of the Chinese might injure the negotiations entrusted to his direction. I confess, however, that I was little influenced by this motive, being convinced, that more may be obtained from the Chinese by terror than in any other way; but I considered, that in sending a boat to Tywan, I should at most be able to procure some refreshments only; and that, if the officer were even permitted to land, he could bring me no intelligence, from his total ignorance of the Chinese language. Accordingly, as no advantage was to be obtained, I thought it imprudent to risk a boat; but I nevertheless collected what information I could respecting this place, both at China and Manilla; and I think I may venture to assert, that with two frigates, four corvettes, five or six gun-boats, transports for four thousand men, and suitable artillery, stores, and provisions, an expedition against it would be sure to succeed. Nor would any prudent commander undertake it with less; though twelve or fifteen hundred men would appear sufficient to those enterprising adventurers, who, having nothing to lose, trust entirely to the fate of war, without reflecting how humiliating it is for a great nation to fail in its attempt against a people inferior in courage, arms, and military science, though in my opinion not so contemptible in these respects as is generally supposed in Europe.

The empire of China is so vast in its extent, that we have reason to suppose a great difference may exist between the inhabitants of its northern and those of its southern provinces. The latter are certainly cowardly; and as the nations of Europe are acquainted only with Canton and its vicinity, they justly entertain of the military talents of the Chinese a very mean opinion; but the inhabitants of the north, the Tartars, who conquered China, cannot be compared with the contemptible populace of the south. Even these, however, though much superior to the Chinese, are not equal to the worst European troops; but it is their manner of fighting, rather than courage, in which they are inferior. Be this as it may, the Chinese, who attach great importance to the preservation of Formosa, maintain in that island a garrison of ten thousand Tartars. Their artillery, forts, and even the posts they occupy, and in which they have intrenched themselves, I regard as of little importance; but an enterprise of such magnitude ought not to be undertaken without an almost absolute certainty of success. The coast of Formosa being flat can be approached only by small vessels; and gun boats, drawing seven or eight feet of water, would therefore be necessary to cover a landing. The first operation should be to get possession of the Pescadore Islands, where there is a good harbour to shelter the fleet; and to cross the channel between them and Formosa would require only five or six hours. The proper season for executing this plan would be in the month of April, May, or June; for in July and August the Chinese seas are exposed to a species of hurricane, which vessels have great reason to dread.

Were this expedition undertaken in concert with the Spaniards, the having access to Manilla would tend greatly to ensure its success; since from this island it is at all times easy to make a descent on the southern part of Formosa, and stores and provisions might also be procured there, should resistance, or the loss of vessels, render such supplies necessary.

The Island of Formosa is of very great importance, and any nation possessing it, and who should acquire a firm footing, by leaving in it a strong garrison, and some ships of war at the Pescadore Islands, would obtain from the timidity of the Chinese every thing it might think proper to demand. Had the English not been engaged in different wars, which have employed all their resources, I am persuaded they would already have effected this conquest, which is of more consequence to them than to any other nation; because their destructive attachment to tea has in a manner rendered them tributary to China, this leaf being now become an article of the first necessity in all the British islands. I should not be surprised to see these Europeans shortly subjected in China to the same degrading conditions as the Dutch are in Japan. This event, however, would be of little importance to France, or even to the rest of Europe, whose trade with China is not a sufficient compensation for submitting to any humiliations; but the English would be reduced to the necessity of compliance, or else of declaring war; and in this dilemma I have no doubt they would prefer the latter alternative.

It is well known in Europe, that the eastern part of Formosa is inhabited only by the natives, who do not acknowledge the sovereignty of China; but the western part is extremely populous, because the Chinese, oppressed and harassed in their own country, are continually emigrating thither. I have been assured, that the number, who have gone over to this island since its conquest by the Chinese, amounts to five hundred thousand; and that the capital contains fifty thousand inhabitants. As they are active and industrious, their numbers would be an additional advantage to the conquerors; but it ought not to be forgotten, that to retain in obedience these people, who are naturally rebellious, a greater force would be requisite than in the first instance to subdue them; and if, after taking possession of the island, the conquerors should neglect to keep up a garrison of three or four thousand men, which, at so great a distance, might be a business of some difficulty, they would run the risk of being all massacred.

The production of this island would in time, I conceive, defray the expense of its government; but the first years would be extremely burthensome, and a minister would see with regret immense sums remitted to this part of Asia, with the hope only of a distant profit.

The trade with China would at first be interrupted, but it would soon revive with additional vigour; as permission might certainly be obtained to enter the ports of the province of Fokien, the coast of which forms one side of the channel of Formosa, and hence might be procured the articles of Chinese commerce, particularly tea, one of the most important, of which the consumption is almost wholly confined to England, with a little in Holland, and the United States of America.

I may therefore conclude this account with an assurance of the possibility of conquering Formosa by the means pointed out above, especially if we had the alliance or assistance of the Spanish in Manilla; but I will not pretend to determine whether, instead of a benefit, it would not be an additional burthen to France; and certainly it would be far better never to have conquered this island, than to permit so important a settlement to fall to decay.

In the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, Sept. 10, 1787.—Madras Gazette.

Battle of Carabobo.

The following extract of a letter from an Officer of the British Cacadores in Bolivar's army, dated Caracacas, August 20, 1821, gives a more particular account than has yet appeared, of the decisive battle of Carabobo—

'Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the action fought on the 24th of June last, between our forces and the Spaniards, whom poor Ferriar received two wounds, of which he died at Valencia, on the 17th of July: he was buried with General Cedeno and Colonel Plaza, in the Campo Santo of the city; the whole of the brigade and most of the inhabitants attended; the President marched with the procession as chief mourner, and Congress has decreed that a monument shall be raised to his memory, as it was the gallant manner in which he brought our little battalion into action, that gained us the day.

The plain of Carabobo, where we beat the enemy, has been the scene of three general actions. On this occasion, the Spaniards had entrenched part of the ground, and planted artillery upon the heights commanding the pass by which we must approach them, which in some places was so narrow, that we were obliged to pass by single files. The vanguard, which consisted of the British Cacadores, and the battalion of Bravos de Apure, with 500 of Paez's Lancers, entered into action under great disadvantages; as the enemy occupied the heights, and annoyed us very much before we could drive them from their position. This was done by our regiment, the battalion of the Apure having retired in confusion, leaving us engaged with four of the Spanish regiments, viz. Infanta, Castillo, Burgos, and Navarra. It was at this time Colonel Ferriar received his second wound, which splintered the bone below the knee most dreadfully, and at the same moment his horse was bayonnetted, and dropped under him. When we gained the hill, our men gave three cheers and rushed upon the enemy, who were attempted to form a square. They fled in every direction, leaving two guns in our possession. We cut off one entire regiment, and took more than three times our own number prisoners. The Lancers then came into play, and cut up the Spanish infantry dreadfully. After a little fighting in the plain, the enemy retired in the utmost confusion, leaving all their ammunition guns, &c. on the field. Colonel Davey who succeeded Colonel Ferriar in the command, was wounded just as we were halted to form and the command then devolved upon—We pursued the enemy that night two leagues beyond Valencia, every dragoon taking one of our men behind him. About 2,000 of the Spaniards then threw themselves into Puerto Cabello, and the battalion of Valencia, command by the famous Col. Perreira, got into La Guayra, where he capitulated a few days after to General Bolivar, and 600 of his men entered our service. While we remained at the lines of Puerto Cabello, more than 700 old Spaniards deserted to us and a great number of Creoles.

The loss of our regiment in the battle was very considerable. We went into action 340 officers and men, and lost 11 officers and 95 rank and file. I escaped with a slight wound in the neck; we have all received, officers and men, the order of *Libertadore*, and our name is changed to *El Regio de Carabobo*. A medal has been granted us by Congress, and the President is to thank the British in General Orders.

We have this moment received orders to march for La Guayra, to embark for Maracaybo, where it is reported that the enemy have made a landing, and that our troops have suffered a partial retreat. We march by day-break to-morrow, so that my time is short for preparing myself. I hope soon to be able to tell you that we have driven the enemy from the Main.

Late American Papers.

Late from Buenos Ayres.—Letters have been received in Philadelphia from Buenos Ayres, to the 12th Sept. last. They announce, that another new order of things had taken place in that country of changes. That now their affairs are under the direction of men of wisdom and experience, such as Messrs. RIVADAVIA and GARCIA; that a new system of finance has been introduced, in which the duties would be lessened, but would be faithfully collected, and the pernicious and general practice of smuggling be abolished—the principal of the custom house, and the great promoter of smuggling, M. CALDERON, being in confinement. The letters add, that availing himself of the circumstances, our vigilant and efficient Agent at Buenos Ayres, JOHN M. FORBES, Esq. had obtained from the new administrators the adoption of the following Regulation, which, it is thought will correct many of the abuses which have taken place under the assumed flag of the United States, and which regulation, in the words prescribed by Mr. F. has been transmitted to him by Don BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA, Ministers of Government and Foreign Affairs, as follows:—

(TRANSLATION.)

Buenos Ayres. Aug. 25.—Agreeably to what the agent of the United States pleased to represent to me in his official letter under yesterday's date, the government has resolved upon and ordered to be communicated to those whom it may concern,

First—That no vessel assuming the character or flag of the United States of North America, shall be permitted to enter, discharge, or depart from any roads or ports of this province, unless the right of such vessel be previously acknowledged by the agent of the said States resident in this city.

Secondly—That the principal notary of the government make to all notaries public, that previous to extending a contract of sale or transfer of any vessel bearing the flag of the United States of North America, they give notice to the agent of said States; the expenses incurred to be paid by those concerned.

With this the minister of Government and of foreign relations repeats to the assurances of his highest consideration and respect.

(Signed) RIVADAVIA,

To John M. Forbes, Esq. Agent of the United States.

Mexico Independent.—Havana papers to the 14th instant has been received at Charleston. Their contents confirm previous reports of the possession of Mexico by the Independents under Iturbide, who has been named president, and O'Donoju chosen a member. The CHARLESTON COURIER says, "We find a pompous account of the entry of the Imperial Army into the Mexican metropolis, and an enumeration of the events emanating from this great and unexpected revolution. The imperial chief, at the head of the army of the Three Guarantees composed of 8000 infantry and 10,000 horse, entered the city of Mexico in triumph—"a triumph," says the IMPERIAL GAZETTE of Mexico, "which Rome, in the days of her glory, never saw; for, although those of her warriors appeared more ostentatious from the number of slaves and captives, who, in chains and prostrate before the conqueror, demonstrated the vastness of his conquests, and more splendid on account of the richness of the booty gained in war, still they could not be compared to that of General ITURBIDE." On the 27th of September this triumphal entry took place, the Spanish army, under Gen. Novella, having previously evacuated the city, in consequence of the adjustment between O'Donoju and the Mexican commander. "This tutelary genius, sent by heaven to redeem men from wretchedness, caused, in the short space of seven months, the Mexican Eagle to fly glorious and free from the Anahuac to the remotest regions of the north, with the happy tidings of the re-establishment of the richest empire on the globe, but an empire so far ameliorated in its system of government, that, if the one destroyed by Cortez, was the model of despotism, the other of the present day will be laid on the firmest foundation of liberty, and will be the exact copy of a paternal government."—On the 28th the Junta was installed, and Iturbide was unanimously appointed President thereof, and on the evening of the same day that body proceeded to the nomination of the Regency, and Iturbide, O'Donoju, with three others, were called to that high office. The Mexican General was placed at the head of the Regency, and the Bishop of Puebla was subsequently appointed to preside in the Junta. In

fine Te Deums were sung, public rejoicings took place, and, to conclude with the words of the IMPERIAL GAZETTE, "the people are incessantly employed in offering up thanksgivings to their Redeemer, and praises to their worthy fellow citizen, in whom they behold virtues not possessed by the greatest heroes of antiquity!"

How far the exact copy of a paternal government is compatible with the existence of the Inquisition, we shall leave our readers to determine.

From Havana.—By the arrival of the schooner ANN MARIA, 8 days from Havana, we have a confirmation of the verbal intelligence (given in the "Gazette" of the 19th inst.) concerning the intended insurrection of the slaves in that place. It appears that they had proceeded so far in the organization of their scheme, as to appoint lords and ladies, in futuro! The number lodged in the Moro is thirty—seven of them females. The police of Havana (if it ever had a police) is said to be now very vigilant. Bravoes and robbers, the common and ancient pest of that city, are now to be hunted down—one of them was shot in the streets. We wish success to this new order of things. Personal security has never been the peculiar blessing of the inhabitants of Havana.

In addition to the above, Capt. Sison informs us that the Asia, Spanish 74, arrived at Havana on the 10th inst. with 3,500,000 dollars for government and the merchants. She brought intelligence of the death of the Vice-King of Mexico, O'Donoju, supposed to have been occasioned by poison. Capt. S. reports that the pirates, about 70 in number, had constructed two forts on Cape Antonio for their defence.

"Advertisement.—One who has basked in the sunshine of fortune, without deriving happiness from affluence: whose associates have been numerous, and observations indefatigable; has discovered that whatever pretext was advanced, whatever visor was assumed, self-interest prompted every act, and guided every design; the mask that veiled mankind was scarcely to be penetrated by wisdom, or to be set aside by enticement; interest was rivetted in the human heart, and tainted all its emanation, it excited the enmity of brothers, the infidelity of women, and the ingratitude of children: he has lamented the infatuation of hoarding wealth to create enemies, and saw with horror the son's joy proportioned to the extent of the inheritance. Resolved that those who hanker for his demise shall not benefit by it; he searches for a friend who would contribute to his happiness, because there was no motive for wishing his dissolution. Ties of consanguinity are often sources of torment and regret; he deems that person his dearest kindred who is his best friend. Address Mr. M. at 193, Rue St. Honore, and a reply will be immediately given."

Died lately at Washington, Mr. THOMAS CLAXTON, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the United States. This responsible station he has filled with zeal and exemplary fidelity, for thirty-two years.

His death recalls to our mind an occasion in which his name was introduced in debate in the House of Representatives in one of the most impressive bursts of eloquent feeling that we ever witnessed. It was in the month of March, 1814, towards the close of a debate on the Loan Bill, when the Opposition party in that House had rallied all their strength and poured forth all their eloquence against the prosecution of the War, and some of them had bitterly denounced it as "an inglorious war," that Mr. Cheves rose and delivered a speech of great effect, and even meriting the epithet of brilliant. We copy from it the following extract, as containing a just tribute to the memory of our deceased friend:

"An inglorious war! Insult not the gallant men who have fought and bled in your battles, and yet live with high claims to your applause. Tread not so rudely on the ashes of the heroic dead. Could the soul of Lawrence speak from the cerements which confine his mouldering body, in what appalling language would he rebuke the man who should assert that the contest in which he so nobly conquered and so nobly died, was an inglorious war! Will you tell that worthy man* who fills with so much fidelity and usefulness a station in your service on this floor, that this is an inglorious war? He has beheld one son triumph over his country's foes, and, and, and lives to hear and receive the applause and gratitude of his country. He has seen another fall in the arms of victory, heroically aiding in an achievement, which if it be not unparalleled, is certainly not exceeded in the annals of history. Happy Father! Yet I would call him a miserable and hopeless man, were this an inglorious war. But I must call him a most happy Father, for God and nature have implanted in our bosoms a principle which elevates us above the love of life and friends, and makes us think their loss a blessing, when they are yielded up in the cause of a beloved country, on the altar and in the spirit of patriotism. It is this principle which makes that excellent father reflect, not merely with composure, but with pleasure, on the child of his love giving up his life in battle—his blood mingling with the wave, and his body entombed in the bosom of Erie. Yes, he would rather feel the consciousness that his gallant boy fought with Perry, and died in the glorious battle of the 10th of September, than now embrace him in his arms, again animated with the strong pulse of life—again pouring into the parental bosom his filial duty, and lighting up a father's pride and joy!"

* Mr. Claxton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Foreign News.

Extract of a private letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated Oct. 3, 1821:—

"I avail myself of a few moments to inform you of a very general report in circulation that another change in the forms of our Government has been some weeks growing into maturity, and is expected to explode in a few days. In a recent letter I alluded to the impatience with which the Brazilians submitted to the dictates of the Cortes, as regarded their legislating for this Province.

It would seem that in addition to this, the Brazilian party have never forgiven the corps of *Caçadores* for firing upon the inhabitants on the Exchange, so that this corps have found themselves slighted ever since, and this feeling has made them so angry, that they have since conducted themselves towards all ranks so insolently as they pass in the streets by day and night, when not on duty, as to have become past bearing, and a dread to every peaceable subject and stranger. Last week one of these men struck a white man, cook to an English family, in the Bank, where they were both exchanging notes for copper money, because he happened to be between him and the door, on which the poor fellow remonstrating naturally enough, the *Caçadore* drew and struck him across the back with the back of his sword, accompanying the blow with a very coarse epithet.—This outrageous conduct occasioned every one present, including the sentinels, not *Caçadores*, to exclaim most indignantly against the perpetrator, and even against his whole regiment. The corps, thus exasperated, sounded two European regiments of the line, and finding their sentiments not to coincide with their own, the Officers attempted to persuade the Government to order those regiments back to Lisbon (where they would have been disbanded), and to order a renewal of the oath of adherence and fidelity to the King and Government of Lisbon. They have, however, not only failed in effecting this, but, on the contrary, have thereby excited the activity of their opponents, viz. the Brazil party and the other European regiments, who now find themselves so strong as to make no secret of their intention to change the present form of Government by creating the Prince Royal, who is very popular, *Constitutional King*, some say of the Brazils, but in my opinion of the southern provinces only in the first instance, and quite independent of the mother country. The Prince has been consulted *à la distance*, and there is not the slightest doubt of his most cheerful acquiescence. No secret is even affected of this intention, and the Prince's birth-day, the 12th of this month, is the day named for this important event, when all the troops being assembled as usual, to congratulate him in the Palace-square, are expected to salute him with the appellation of "*El Rey Nacional Don Pedro I.*" (the National King Don Pedro the First).

The Prince, of course, must take a *new oath*, directly in violation of the one so recently taken; so that the same swearing and counter-swearing is carrying on here, as became a necessary appendage to the late one hundred and one French revolutions. I should mention, that the artillery are with the *Caçadores*, but the whole of the militia and the other European Regiments are for the Prince.

As a proof that I am not reporting the mere idle surmise or lie of the day, I must acquaint you that one of my friends, and one of our most opulent and respectable customers, who holds a very high rank in the militia, told me he had received orders from a high quarter to attend at the arsenal, and there receive ball cartridges to distribute to his corps, it being expected that the *Caçadores* aided by the artillery, will at least make a show of resistance, as staunch adherents to the King and Cortes. *Garcos* commands them. I am not very apprehensive for the safety of the English, except for those who may be fools enough to place themselves in harm's way, to whom a random shot perhaps will not be an inappropriate check on the impertinence of meddling in affairs which do not concern them. You may naturally suppose that I am anxiously awaiting the result of the momentous day, and I shall not fail to seize the earliest opportunities to communicate to you the result.

As regards trade, I am sorry to say I can only confirm the melancholy picture I lately drew; our stocks, already immense, are daily increasing, without any disposition in the dealers to purchase.

Paris, Dec. 5.—An Order of the Day announces, that there will be a public sitting of the Chamber of Deputies this day, for the re-organisation of the Bureaux.

An extraordinary comiler has arrived in Paris from Madrid, and brought Journals down to the 27th ult. At his departure a great ferment reigned in that capital. It was excited by a Message which the King had addressed to the Cortes, in which his Majesty complains that the town of Cadiz had refused to receive General Baron Andilla, whom he had sent thither in the quality of Governor of that port, and the Political Chief Isacario, who has recently been appointed to supersede Don Manuel Janregy. In the Sitting of the 25th, the Cortes nominated a Commission to report upon the Royal Message, it was charged by the Assembly to do as promptly as possible, "in consideration of its urgency." The Spanish Government displays great firmness; and, as the mass

of the inhabitants of Cadiz do not participate in the views of the small number of revolutionists who cause the disorders which desolate that town, it is hoped that very severe measures will now be enforced to subdue them.

The Duke de Fernan Nunez, the former Ambassador of Spain, is dangerously ill. On Saturday he received the last sacrament.

French Funds, Dec. 4.—Five per Cents. 88f. 70c.—Bank Stock, 1597f. 50c.

[From the *Courier Français*.—By an Extraordinary Conveyance.]

Madrid, Nov. 27.—The representation of the town of Cadiz to the permanent deputation of the Cortes, has been inserted in the Journals of this day, and has excited a lively sensation. At the same time it was made known that the inhabitants of Cadiz had refused to receive the Baron Andilla, who had been sent thither in the quality of Commandant-General. It was generally expected that these events would be the object of a communication to the Cortes, and in consequence, great numbers yesterday thronged to the Legislative Hall. A few minutes after the opening of the Sitting one of the Secretaries, by order of the President, read the following Message:—

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY TO THE CORTES.

It is with the most profound anguish of heart that I have learned the late events at Cadiz, where, under the pretext of attachment to the Constitution, the rights which it vests in my person have been defied and trampled upon. I have commanded my Secretaries of State to present to the Cortes the details of so lamentable an event, in full confidence that they will co-operate with energy, in concert with my Government, to take steps that the prerogatives of my Crown, as well as public liberty (which is one of their guarantees) may be preserved inviolable. My desires are the same as those of the Cortes; they have only for object the observation and consolidation of the Constitutional system; but the Cortes know that the infractions which Ministers may commit against the rights of the nation are as contrary to that system, as are the excesses of those who attack the rights which the Constitution has reserved to the Throne. I hope that, under these solemn circumstances, the Cortes will give to our country, and to Europe, a new proof of the spirit of conciliation which has always distinguished them; and that they will profit of the occasion now offered, to contribute, in the most efficacious manner, towards the consolidation of the Constitution of the Monarchy; the advantages of which cannot be experienced, and which would even be exposed to immediate ruin, if the evils which we now deplore be not crushed in their birth.

San Lorenzo, Nov. 25, 1821.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

After the reading of the above Message, the Minister of War addressed the Assembly. We have to-day only time and space to give a mere abstract of his Excellency's speech. He commenced by tracing the origin of the unhappy events at Cadiz. On the 18th of October, the Government appointed Lieutenant-General the Marquess de la Reunion, a man well known for his devotion to the Constitutional system, Commandant-General of that town, with a view of thereby conciliating the spirit, and promoting the interests of its inhabitants. He had scarcely arrived there, when they publicly evinced their dissatisfaction in so hostile a manner, that that Functionary was compelled to solicit his retirement, in consequence of a declaration drawn up at a meeting of the Authorities of Cadiz, and dispatched to the King, in which they declared that they would not recognize him; they added, that no cause of reproach existed against the Marquess, but that they mistrusted all persons deputed by his Majesty. Baron Andilla had subsequently been appointed; but his authority had equally been defied, and he was forced to retire to Uretra. General Moreno, who had been nominated to Seville, had also been met at Ecija, by a deputation of the inhabitants of that city, who engaged him to proceed no further, as they were determined not to acknowledge his authority. The Minister, in conclusion, regretted the imperfect manner in which he had discharged the duty which devolved upon him as a Minister, to detail these events. By profession a military man, he was not able at any time to address such an Assembly with the necessary eloquence; but he assured them that, in discharging so painful a task, he felt "more embarrassment than he experienced at the battle of Toulouse."

A warm debate ensued; Ministers were repeatedly attacked. Finally, on the proposition of M. de Torreno, the King's message was referred to a Special Commission.

Another Commission was nominated, charged to propose to the Cortes the measures which it might be expedient to adopt, under existing circumstances.

The assembly was about to adjourn, when M. Calatrava, Reporter of the Special Commission, appeared, and read the *projet* of an Address in reply to the King's Message. It commences by thanking his Majesty for his confidence in the Cortes, and assuring him of their faithful co-operation to maintain, inviolate, public liberty and the Royal prerogative; and that they will, without delay, take his Message into consideration, and prove their determination to omit nothing towards the consolidation of the Constitutional Government. The Assembly then adjourned.

Ireland.

We copy the following article from an Irish paper. It purports to be a communication from "Moll Doyle" (a term for expressing the body of those who are committing the outrages in the south of Ireland, like the term "Captain Ludd," used some time ago in the northern districts of England), and explains the grounds on which the rebels against law and human nature in Limerick, &c., rest their defence:—

To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Post.

Sir,

Though I own that I neither love or like you for your continued persecution of me and my family, in your paper, and your manifold schemes to rouse our good friends, the landlords and magistrates, against us, I am willing to follow your own example, and shake hands with my enemy, so that there may be no want of concord amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects; and, as you are now such an advocate for conciliation, and draw such glowing pictures of universal philanthropy, benevolence, Christian charity, and the like fine things, I shall hope for your aid in behalf of my poor boys, than whom, with a little kind treatment, his Majesty has not better subjects. Very many lies have been told of us, and things laid to our charge that we knew not of; we have been insulted and abused by all parties, as it answered their purposes, with little advantage to ourselves, and great loss to the country, and we are weary, at length, of the life we have led for years. But, in order to render the reconciliation permanent, we must avoid all future temptation: for this purpose prayer alone will not be sufficient, and, as open confession is good for the soul, a few lines occasionally to you, by way of information, of the inducements that may be held out to us to transgress, may have the effect of keeping temptation from us, at least it will assure you of our sincerity, and interspersed with occasional sketches of my birth, parentage, and education, may be amusing, if not instructive.

Illicit distillation has been, of late, the main stay of my family; it has secured us friends among all classes; by it the farmer gets rather more for his corn—the landlord is better paid his rent—the gentlemen is supplied with a cheaper beverage—and the peasant afforded his favourite cordial in the manufacture, sale, purchase, and keep of the potteen. All are concerned and liable to penalties: an informer is equally dreaded by all: and such effects has this community of interest and of fears on entire districts, that every outrage of any of the inhabitants is connived at by the others, and protection afforded to them against every law process, by a call for some of my boys, who are acquainted with the secret springs that actuate the magistrates, the gentry, the landlords, the landholders, the police, and the peasantry, who only laugh at legal forms, proclamations, rewards, warrants, and constables; and with what reason, the following scene, at a late Quarter-Sessions, in a proclaimed district, will, I trust, satisfy you, it being the first Session since the introduction of the Peelers. Myself and my boys were anxious to know how the land lay (as we term it). His Worship the barrister was on the bench, with some of your neighbouring magistrates; he made a long speech about me and my children, and how he himself made the Government proclaim the district, and that until he took off the Peelers they should remain. 'What is his worship's name with the wig?' says I, 'and where does he live?' 'By my soul,' says my son Pat, 'that is more than I can tell you, but I know he is not an Irishman, and that it will not be an easy matter to find him any where for the next 3 months, as he only steps down once every quarter for three or four days, to earn his £500. per year, besides pocketing the small fees.' 'Paddy (says I), the times are altered; the time was when some of our own worthy Gentlemen, born and bred amongst us, would be sitting in his place, knowing us all, and giving us his advice; and if he had any thing bad to say; or good to tell us, all the Magistrates round him would join in it; so that even their punishments were well received, and submitted to: it was a bad day for Ireland that her gentry and magistrates gave up their true places; and until they shall resume them again, they will not go right; and, indeed, I feel as I speak.' His Worship then addressed the Grand Jury about *potteen whiskey*. 'Paddy (says I), that will ruin us; why don't these other Justices that we know take a part in the speech?' 'Hush, hush! mother, (says he), they are laughing in their sleeves at him; did not Tim and I sell them a nice half barrel each, of good *potteen* last Monday; and did not his Worship on the right sell me five barrels of run malt, for which I paid his Honour at his own table, and the exciseman by his side? His Worship, the Barrister, may talk as he pleases; them other Magistrates have interest enough to save us from all harm. Did not his Worship on the left make the exciseman give back the worm and pot that he took from Tom Corrigan last Sunday night, and hold his tongue about it? and as to the Grand Jury and Petty Jury, the High Constable and the permanent Sergeant, don't you know every mother's babe of them to be either *potteen* or malt-makers or dealers? and did not I bring in the nice five-gallon jar this morning to his Worship the Barrister's own man, the crier, with a promise of two more when he came next, at 4s. 6d. per gallon? Sure it is time for us now to know how these things

work; 'tis all *palaver cum sla*, as his worship Squire ———'s daughter says in the little song she sings for us when we take her Honour the present of *potteen*; and, as to the Peelers, do you think they they could do any thing against the interest of their Worships, our neighbours, Magistrates, the Sessions Juries, and our other friends? To tell the truth of these same Peelers, they are decent fellows enough; and one of them told me the Barrister ordered they were not to mind or execute any warrants for Common offences; so that as long as we keep from burning houses, they won't meddle with us; and I suppose this is the reason that the Peelers allowed the big *potteen*-maker, in another proclaimed district, to be rescued, and one of the bailiffs fired at and wounded next door to their guard-house, by a large mob, because it was only a sheriff's warrant for something about a thousand pounds of a debt, without taking any other notice of it than joining in a hearty curse of the bailiffs. To be sure, some of our magistrates do their business clumsily enough, inasmuch as to make it dangerous to accept of their friendship, however, well intended; for, 'bless the mark,' common sense and many of them might be married, inasmuch as there subsists no relationship; but my boys are grown sufficiently intelligent to distinguish between a sheep's head and a carrot, as the common phrase goes.'

This little sessions-scene will show you that our cotters are as faulty as ourselves; and now that I have determined in good earnest to reform, let the gentry and the authorities of the country respect the laws, or I shall serve them as they would me (if it answered their purpose)—expose them to your view.

STATE OF IRELAND

A considerable portion of our Journal is, as usual, occupied this day with a detail of disturbances in the south of Ireland. Limerick is far from presenting a more tranquil aspect than heretofore. Houses are plundered, and arms taken away, as usual. We rejoice, however, to find that some suspicious persons have been apprehended, and lodged in the county-gaol; but no impression has been made on the insurgents.

The county of Kerry, in which great exertions appear to have been made, has not withstanding become the scene of a great crime. Major Colles, an active magistrate, has been murdered. It is added, that several houses in the neighbourhood of Tralee, the county town, have been visited by the nightly marauders of whom we have had such disgraceful accounts lately to submit to the reader.

In the county of Waterford some slight manifestations have occurred, but they do not seem as yet to have awakened much alarm in the gentry of this district. But if it shall appear (a supposition which we think but too probable) that the perpetrators of the horrid scene in Middlethird were persons collected from the county of Waterford for the purpose, we should be too sanguine if we calculated upon the permanent tranquillity of this county.

With respect to Tipperary, nothing appears to be more certain than this—that the catastrophe of the Sheas was a thing distinct from the general spirit which prevails in the south of Ireland. It was a private feud; and yet it must be acknowledged at the same time, that it is by no means likely that any of the parties concerned had an active hand in the perpetration of the murders. We gave in our last the result of the inquest. We insert several further particulars to-day, which are not without a horrible degree of interest; but we cannot comment on the particulars of a transaction which few of our readers will peruse without shuddering. As to the other parts of this county, it should seem serious apprehensions are entertained that the spirit which rules and riots in Limerick has made some advances here. It is certain that the gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood of the town of Tipperary have entered into an association to preserve, if possible, the tranquillity of their immediate district. We should hope that similar associations will be formed at Cashel, Clonmel, Caher, &c.

The disturbances in Clare appear to have been exaggerated; and such outrages as have been committed have been traced, in most instances, to the marauders from Limerick. It behoves, however, the nobility and gentry of this county to imitate the conduct of their brethren in Tipperary and Cork; for beyond all doubt they cannot escape the fire which burns so fiercely on their border, if they do not show somewhat more activity and firmness than their neighbours of Limerick.

From Cork we are gratified to learn that the disturbances are not, at least, increasing. The latitude taken by the inhabitants of Mallow, and the meeting of the magistracy and gentlemen at Butevant, evince an alert and active spirit, which we hope and trust will be followed by the consequences on which the parties seem to calculate. At the same time, we must observe that the remarks of a Cork contemporary on the bootlessness of begging Government to suspend the operation of the Peace Preservation Act in the baronies of Duhallow and Orrery appear to us to be perfectly rational. The Cork gentlemen want the army, and yet they would decline to support the police. They should organize themselves, therefore, into a police body. But, for the present, we must imagine they must burden the country with expenses

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of this establishment. It is too late, in fact, to say no, after the proclamation has been issued.

It will, no doubt, strike the English reader with astonishment, after he has gotten over the horror and disgust with which the recital of those scenes must inspire him, that he does not read the names of any of the nobility, and very few of the richer order of the gentry, among the active subjects of the King on this occasion.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

Mr. Hume.

Times, London, December 4, 1821.

The following correspondence has been sent us, and we publish it with pleasure, for various reasons. It shows that the conduct of Mr. Hume in Parliament is approved by many persons in Herefordshire, as well as by the Common Council of the city of London. It must be gratifying to any man to find his public conduct approved of in parts of the country where he is perhaps a stranger, as well as in those where he is known: and while we speak of the approbation of indifferent persons, it is proper to add that also of persons hostile to Mr. Hume,—of Ministers themselves, who are reluctantly obliged to adopt his plans after they have opposed them. On the motion on the 14th March for reducing 10,000 men, and afterwards for reducing 5,000 men, from the number of 81,000 regulars, Lord Palmerston declared that the services of the country could not be carried on with 1,000 fewer men than the number in the estimates, which had been prepared on the lowest scale; and the House of Commons supported the Ministers by 211 to 115.

Without any alteration in the circumstances of the country; the Ministers, contrary to the sanction of the majority of the House of Commons, in a short time afterwards ordered a reduction of 10 or 12,000 men in the army. We do not blame them for this: on the contrary, we highly approve of their conduct; but they must be content to take Mr. Hume for their Master in this respect.

In the same manner Mr. Hume's motions for the reduction of establishments and salaries to the scale of 1797 were all rejected by the House of Commons; but after the repeated exposures in almost every department by that gentleman, the Ministers passed a Treasury Minute on the 10th of August, in the following words:—"That every office was to be restored to the situation in respect to the number of persons employed, and of their respective emoluments, in which it stood in 1797." &c.

Will any man take upon himself gravely to say, that either the 12,000 men would have been reduced, or that the public offices would have been revised on the plan pointed out in that minute, if Mr. Hume had not taken the course he did to open the eyes of the nation?

We think no reasonable man will say so: it is moreover clear that the result of these exertions will not only produce great reduction in existing expenditures, but that they will prevent much new expense that might otherwise have been incurred. Under all these circumstances, the tribute of respect intended by the Herefordshire gentlemen will not be thought ill bestowed: Mr. Hume's exertions, we hope, will be continued to effect still further retrenchment. There is yet an ample field.

The public dinner at Hereford, at which Mr. Hume will attend, is fixed for the 7th instant, Edward Bolton Clive, Esq., to preside.

Sir, *Hereford, Oct. 15.*

The unwearied and strenuous exertions you have made in the House of Commons, in endeavouring to reduce the enormous and wasteful expenditure of the public money by a careful expenditure of the public accounts, and the great zeal and abilities you have displayed on all occasions where the interests and welfare of your country were at stake, have claimed and most deservedly received the applause and gratitude of the greater part of the community.

The inhabitants of Herefordshire, deeply participating in the general feeling of respect, and desirous of testifying their sincere goodwill towards you, have resolved to present you with a hogshhead of the best cider the county could produce, and a silver tankard, with appropriate ornaments, and an inscription thereon, as a proof of the esteem in which they hold the character of an honest and independent Member of Parliament, and a public testimonial of gratitude for the beneficial effects of your public services. Although the offering we propose to make be trifling in value, yet, as it is accompanied by a public approval of your conduct in Parliament, it will, we trust, be acceptable to you; and I am requested by the Committee to add, that should it not be particularly inconvenient to you, your personal attendance at a public dinner (proposed to be given on the occasion) would be highly gratifying to the subscribers, and the county at large.

As it is not expected that the silver tankard will be finished for some time, probably a month, perhaps the general wishes here may induce you to visit us, if more important business does not claim your at-

tention. The time most convenient to yourself will be made convenient to us, and we shall feel much flattered by your compliance with our wishes.

The cider, being now bottled, and ready for carriage only waits your intimation, as to the place you would have it forwarded to. May I, therefore, request, that you will honour me with your commands on this subject, that no error may occur in its due delivery according to your directions. I have the honour to remain, Sir, for the Committee,

Your very humble servant,

To Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P. (Signed) JOHN ALLEN, Jun.

Sir, *York-place, Oct. 19.*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, informing me that the inhabitants of Herefordshire have resolved to present me with a hogshhead of the best cider the county can produce, and a silver tankard, in testimony of their approbation of my public conduct in Parliament. Although I am confident my services have been much over-rated by the people of Herefordshire, the favourable opinion of so large a portion of my countrymen must ever be pleasing to me, and the manner in which they have publicly manifested it is particularly satisfactory.

I shall always value the gift as the disinterested and honest testimony of independent and honourable men, which alone can give it value in my estimation, and I shall be proud to retain their good opinion.

Whether my exertions in Parliament shall be productive of benefit to the country, is not for me to say; but I am confident that the people, if they will but exert themselves to put an end to that system of extravagant expenditure and gross corruption which now prevails in every department of the Government, may be relieved from much of the distress they now suffer by that load of taxation which exacts from every class of the industrious a large portion of their income, to be squandered on thousands of idle and worse than useless drones.

If the people of England are willing to tolerate such a system of misrule, they ought to suffer all the evils which now press upon them, and they do not deserve even compassion for allowing, with so much supineness, so vicious a system to continue.

I request you will communicate to the Committee, and to the subscribers, that I shall be happy in the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with them, and therefore accept with pleasure their kind invitation to meet them at dinner.

I am not aware of any thing that can prevent my waiting upon you about a month hence, the time you point out; and I shall attend your summons, whenever the Committee may fix the day.

If it were equally agreeable to the Committee, I should prefer drinking the health of my Herefordshire friends out of the first tankard of the cider which they have so kindly prepared, and I would, therefore, suggest its remaining where it now is until that time.

I request you will communicate to the Gentlemen of the Committee, and to all my Herefordshire friends, how highly I appreciate their attention, whilst I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient humble servant,

To John Allen, Esq. jun., Hereford. (Signed) J. HUME.

LORD BYRON.—We are informed by a Gentleman who moves in the higher circles of Opposition, not as one of its advocates, or as a *Trimmer* on both sides, but as an impartial observer, that Lord Byron recently transmitted to this country a satirical Poem, the object of which is to place in a ludicrous point of view his Majesty's late visit to Ireland. It was not, it seems, intended by the Noble Author that the Poem alluded to should appear in print, as he probably followed on this occasion the practice of *Sir Benjamin Backbite*, who says "as my little productions are mostly satires and lampoons on particular people, I find they circulate more by giving copies, in confidence, to the friends of the parties."—But we understand, with respect to the Poem in question, that a mode has been adopted which is certainly an improvement upon the plan of *Sir Benjamin*, as the new Poem is read at the houses of several Noblemen by way of a *political dessert*, after dinner. We are of opinion, however, that if the Author of the Poem had been in Ireland at the time of the Royal visit, and had witnessed the advantages which the country will derive from his Majesty's counsel, if attended to, when the present unhappy disturbances are at an end, he would not have employed his Muse in ridiculing what was certainly wisely intended by the Sovereign and what we trust will eventually produce a conciliatory spirit throughout the Sister Island. The Noble Author has most probably been set at work by insidious spirits, who have taken advantage of his absence, and consequent ignorance of the real state of affairs, to deceive him with false information.—*Courier*.

Selections.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,
Your inserting the following Version of the beautiful French
Lines on Greece, which appeared in your Paper, will oblige
Your very humble Servant,
D.
Lyon's Inn, Nov. 7, 1821.

Rise!—From these heights thine eye reposes on,
View'st thou those waves that chafe the angry sea?
'Tis Salamis! Those fields are Marathon!
Those mountains are the fam'd Thermopylae!
What fruitful mem'ries do these plains inspire!
These rocks have glory, and these waves a name;
And e'en the very air we here respire
Is rife with immortality and fame;
In each hoarse billow, which upon the shore
Exhausts its fury, in the water's roar,
A God inspiring breathes a solemn sound,
And bids these sacred echoes wake around,
For injur'd Greece, the animating cry,
Forward to Glory, Vengeance, Liberty!

YOUNG LOVE.

'Tis said Young Love seeks myrtle bowers
To rest his downy wing;
'Tis said he lives in summer flowers.
And forms the bliss of Spring.
But where, when wintry gales destroy
The Summer's mossy seat;
And chill the woodland notes of joy,
Oh! where shall Love retreat?
"Forbear these sighs!" Young Love replied;
And whisp'ring echo taught
The chord to ev'ry heart that sigh'd,
The tone to every thought.
"You'll find me in the faithful soul,
In palace, cot, or cell;
You'll meet me at the Arctic Pole,
And where the Grisons dwell."
Love wanders 'mid the Torrid Zone,
On Ocean's bosom too:
The happiest hearts he calls his own,
And makes his home with you.
Then strike the harp and tune the lay,
And let the fire-side cheer;
Young Love will gild the waning day,
And bless the coming year.

PANORAMA OF SPITZBERGEN.

Bear me no further!—stand we not upon
The confines of a world, whose knell is knoll'd?
Its mighty winding sheet around it roll'd
And its sepulchral lamp, yon risen Sun?
—Ghosts of the tenanted, in years long run
Seem those o'erpowering pinnacles; the hold
Of past Existence!—yet again behold,
And deem it conquest fresh from Chaos won.
—Hail! Apparition (if thou be) of Home
Once dear to man!—I would your dwellers too
Each in the semblance of his life might come;
More grateful such communion to my view,
Than those unsightly spectre-forms that roam
Thy wilderness of Flood and Fastness through.

VENICE.

Turn hither from the shapeless and inert;
'Tis Life, and Revelry, and Transport, all;
Masque, and the pomp of gorgeous Festival;
And Riot through the city holds his Court;
The Babel-rivalling city; the resort
Of many creeds and tongues, whose clustering domes
Seem, as amid the clouds they sought their homes,
Ever as cloud obscures her day of sport.
—The glowing spectacle,—the feast of sight!
Where the ear languishes, and cannot deem
But that some spell hath 'rest it of its right;
How boastful man!—how fix'd those turrets seem!
—Are such the scenes those other regions lack?
Heavens!—what a chill their very thought brings back!

TO IRELAND.

O! why in thy bondage, that laugh of wild mirth,
What cause for rejoicing remains?
Most enslav'd as thou art of all nations on earth,
Is it glory to dance in thy chains?

Tears more would become thee—but better that pride
Which sullenly scorns to complain;
Rememb'ring the dark hour when Liberty died,
With the martyrs who served in her train.

Thou has drunk of the cup of affliction—but then
So meek and forgiving thou art—
In friendship thou meetest the spoiler* again,
And the traitor* is pressed to thy heart.

Why fell the bold spirits at Liberty's shrine,
The victims of virtue for thee?
Had they known that such folly, such baseness, was thine,
They never had hoped to be free!

Is peace on thy borders? Is honour restored?
Are thy rights given back by the hand
Which smote them away with the merciless sword,
And chained in debasement the land?

Oh no! but thy masters can smile on thee now,
Who sold and who blasted thee then;
While hoping that humbled and abject and low,
Thou'lt cease to give birth unto men!

Yet vain of thy national emblem, when all
Which a nation should value has gone,
Thou shout'st for the men who can laugh at thy fall,
An in mockery now put it on!

Go gaze on thy shamrock—the bright dew of heaven
Shall moisten its leaves as before;
But to thee is the scorching of tyranny given,
To bloom into freedom no more.

TO A SEA-WEED PICKED UP AFTER A STORM.

"Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in."

Exotic!—from the soil no Tiller ploughs,
Save the rude surge;—fresh stripling from a grove,
Above whose tops the wild sea-monsters rove;
—Have not the Genii harboured in thy boughs,
Thou filmy piece of wonder!—have not those
Who still the tempest, for thy rescue strove,
And stranded thee thus fair, the might to prove
Of spirits, that the caves of Ocean house?

How else, from capture of the giant-spray,
Hurt-free escapest thou, slight ocean-flower?
—As if Arachne wove, thus faultless lay
The full-develop'd forms of fairy-bower;
—Who that beholds thee thus, nor with dismay
Recalls thee struggling through the storm's dark hour?

TO ANOTHER.

Thou hermit beauty!—not the violet
With fence like thine encumbers it, sweet head,
Nor lily shrinks within its emerald bed,
Remote as thou, beneath the billows' feet;
Thou dost array the paths inviolate,
The regions unexplored of human tread,
Or twin'st thy wreaths in secret round the Dead,
A mourning flower o'er Seaman's hapless fate.
—None eye thee, save through tempest of the surge,
That flings thee as in boat upon the strand;
And then, like something charm'd thou dost emerge,
Some sample of the growth of fairy land;
And then to loftier musings thou dost urge,
Creation of the tempest-stirring Hand!

* The Orangemen of 1798 and the Unionists of 1800, received the fraternal embrace from the Patriots of 1821.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—93—

Enigma.

My first builds a house without hands, bricks, or mortar,
And roves oft from home, to go souse in the water;
My second's a shield; sometimes black, white, or brown,
If Kings should despise me, I defend well their crown;
Tho' my whole contains mind where no virtue e'er dwelt,
My worth makes it love me—I must always be felt;

Scheme of Mr. Schmidt's Concert.

ACT 1st.

Symphony HAYDN.
Scene, from Schiller's Tragedy—"Maria Stuart"—for the Guitar—Mr. Schmidt, accompanied on the Flute, by Mr. P. Delmar } ZUNSLER.
Duo—Mr. and Mrs. Lacy—"Pandolfette." PAISIELLO.
Glee—"The Red-Cross Knight." Dr. CALCOTT.
Scene, from The Seasons—Mr. Lacy—"Thers, as they change." Dr. CALCOTT.
Scotch Ballad—Mrs. Lacy—"The yellow-hair'd Ladie."
Buffo Terzetto—"Abi! Abi! Abi!" PUCITTA.

ACT 2.

Overture MOZART.
Song—Mrs. Lacy—"The Soldier Tired."
Song—Mr. Schmidt—"Total Eclipse." HANDEL.
Catch—"Joan said to John" ATTERBURG.
Concerto Flute—Mr. P. Delmar.
Duo Buffo—Mr. and Mrs. Lacy—"Que l'occhio coccoletto." PUCITTA.
Danish Song—Mr. Schmidt.
Trio—"Disdainful of Danger."

Astronomical.

"TRUTH'S RARELY FOUND, REFLECTED IN A GLASS."

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

The Correspondent of "JOHN BULL" quoted in your Extra Sheet of the 5th ultimo, is entitled to thanks for communicating what he thought a great Astronomical Discovery; but he should have been more certain that it really was so, before submitting it to the public. The gentleman is no doubt convinced by this time, that what he saw reflected in his looking-glass, was a mere optical illusion, peculiar to all mirrors composed of glass and quicksilver; and that had he changed the object of his contemplation instead of changing the mirror, and viewed the reflection of any other bright Star, or of the Moon, he would have seen it furnished with a similar pair of Satellites, or, had he laid the glass reflector aside, and used a metallic one, he would have seen what was really the case, viz. no Satellites at all.

It is unnecessary after this, to offer any explanation of this "puzzling" circumstance of Venus not exhibiting the same gibbous (Quey, *horned* for Venus was not gibbous at that time) appearance in the speculum, that she does through a Telescope; and although the expected dawning of a new and wonderful discovery is thus suddenly overcast, I hope the gentleman will not be discouraged from giving every support in his power towards the erection of the proposed Calcutta Observatory, an object so highly desirable and praiseworthy that too much cannot be said in acknowledgment to the individual who proposed it. Such a source of improvement in Science to some, and of rational amusement to all, cannot fail to be highly acceptable, and to none more so than to a

Upper Provinces, April 19, 1822.

STARGAZER.

P. S. If your Correspondent THEOPHILUS could not put the gentleman right as to the deception he experienced, he might have spared the sneer in the concluding paragraph of his letter. The indulgence of such sarcasms, although affording perhaps a momentary gratification to the author of them, is too often the means of obstructing and discouraging the progress of Science; and although JOHN BULL's Correspondent had certainly not "out-Herschelled Herschel" in the present instance, he may succeed better next time.

Promotion.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Your Paper of the 30th of April contains an Address from 1000 Inhabitants of Vellore, to General Hall, to whom they say "Your Promotion to the rank of Major General after a period of 40 years' service, must have been naturally expected, &c." The good people of Vellore may learn that there are no such fortunate expectations on the Bengal Establishment, where there are from thirty-nine to forty-three Lieutenant Colonels who have served forty years, and that Lieutenant Colonels Dalton and Penson stand 45th and 46th Lieutenant Colonels on the Regimental list for Promotion after 39 and 40 years' service, and will possibly be Colonels and Generals, if very fortunate, after 55 years' Service. These Gentlemen were 33 or 34 years in the Service before they obtained the rank of Major; however the prospects of Brevet Captains, being 8th and 9th Regimental Lieutenants, are no better.

Your humble Servant,

Bengal, May 1822.

A BREVET CAPTAIN,

Of 15 years standing, and 8th Lieut.

P. S. I came out at 16, and am now 31 years old. I shall be a Regimental Captain at 40, a Major at 50, and attain a Lieutenant Colonelcy at 60, and of course be well qualified to command my Battalion by experience and seasoning in the sun, and toughness, and then I shall begin to think of the joys of matrimony.

The Corinthian Columns.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Since the communication made to you by Mr. Secretary CAUSTIC, the substance of which the columns* of the Hexastyle Temple on Mount Taurus are made, has been analysed, and found to consist of various earths of different families, so that the combination must have been formed, after trituration, by those powerful agents, heat and pressure. The principal ingredients are TRAP—HORNBLÉNDÉ—SERPENTINE—and JADE or NEPHRITIC STONE. It is only susceptible of a certain degree of vitrification, to that plain mirrors formed from the glass produced by its fusion with Soda, present very remarkable phenomena. They will distort the most upright figure, stain the fairest complexion with the blackest colours, strike flat the symmetrical rotundity of Venus Callipyges, and give to the chaste Diana herself a brace of chopping bastards, "each as large as an infant Hercules." These optical illusions are most apt to deceive persons in high places; so that he who finds himself misrepresented by such unjust reflections, will always stand right with the world by appealing to common observers occupying inferior but unconnected stations. The discoveries they have led to in astronomy, and other parts of pure mathematics, are not less miraculous than their recorded achievements in certain branches of metaphysics.

Though the substance from which the columns have been fabricated has a smooth and unctuous look; yet a particular mode of friction occasions a detonation, which it requires some skill in the experimenter to prevent doing serious mischief. Some have already slightly burnt their fingers; yet they cannot refrain from subjecting it to a variety of treatment, as if to see whether it will fulminate, and with what degree of loudness. On these occasions, for greater security, they put on a mask, and use a cat's paw, or any other convenient tool.

When melted with an alkali, with the addition of borax, nitre, and the oz-yds of gold and lead, it affords a tolerable paste, or false emerald.

Chunam-Gully, May 6, 1822.

A LITHOLOGIST.

* It may be noted that these columns are fluted, or furrowed with regular channels.

The Holwars.*(From a Correspondent of the India Gazette.)*

In the time of Bajee Rao, the first Peshwa, (how different in fame and character from the last!) a Powar Rajapoot became a Sirdar of some note in the Mahratta service, accompanied Bajee Rao into the Dhukhun, and increasing in fame, and the good graces of the minister, obtained grants of land to the amount of between 15 and 20 Lacs in his native province of Malwa.

Esteeming himself now a Feudatory of the Mahratta Empire, he began, on his return to Malwa, his career of conquest, over the Rajapoot Principalities in the west of Malwa, and being a man of tact and good temper, secured the friendship and countenance of the great Mulhar Rao Holkar, and participated largely in the conquests and tributes acquired by that Chieftain. He exacted tributes from Kotah, Boondce, Banswarra, Dongurpoor, &c., and in territory and tributes is supposed to have had at one time a revenue of nearly 70 Lacs. When the family became legitimate, they naturally became dull, and were thrown into the shade by the more fortunate families of Sindiah and Holkar. In the third generation, a partition of the then remaining conquests of the family took place. One brother, (the eldest) remained at the capital Dhar, and the second took up his residence at Dewass. This hastened the decline of the house, and the Boctain dulness of the Rajah's continuing, they step, by step lost their territory and tributes to such an extent, that the elder branch at Dhar has not now more than seven Lacs, and the junior at Dewass less than three.

Bairseeah, lately in the possession of the British government, in satisfaction of a Loan, has been permanently acquired, for a yearly equivalent, from the Dhar branch.

The Dhar Rajah is a youth, and has lately been affianced to one of Sindiah's grand daughters.

The town and district of Gungraur had been a possession of the Dewass branch; and when Holkar's Battalions continued in November 1817, the Dewass Power somehow got possession of Gungraur, from whence they were expelled by the British Government, in whose arrangement of partition that Fortress and Pergunnah had been assigned to Zalim Singh of Kotah.

The Powers call themselves, and are now generally esteemed, Mahrattas—they do not eat or intermarry with their brother Rajpoots,—keep a Mahratta Karbar and public officers corresponding with those of Sindiah and Holkar.—Neither of them keep any troops, save the Sebundy, necessary to superintend the collection of their small revenue. The respectability of their family, and the remains of their former great name, tend to preserve to them a consideration and rank above their seeming or comparative importance among the surrounding principalities.

Q

Bagries.

KAPPA.

The Malwa Bagries are, on principle, professed thieves. They say they were ordered to live at the expence of their neighbours, by an express injunction of Doorga, in consequence of the care with which they tended her cattle.

They eat the Buffalo, and are consequently held in abhorrence by all the other casts and tribes of Hindoos. They emigrated from Marwar three generations ago, and do not yet exceed 150 families. They are so very superstitious, that three fourths of all I ever saw wear an amulet, to propitiate *Bhoots* or Ghosts.

These Ghosts are exceedingly perverse; in the same proportion that they love one in this world, they carry their talent of annoyance in the next—he who kisses you the most when alive, is sure to pinch and scratch very violently after death.

Their females eat no sugar or cocoa nuts; wear neither silk nor longies of any kind.

The names of their families are the same as the Rajpoots, such as Rhatore, Powar Bhuttee, Mukona, Hara Chowhan, Dhabee, Keechee, &c, but this must be assumption on their part, and cannot, I should conceive, point to a common origin. I ventured to hint to a Rajpoot Thakoor that such might be the case; he replied with the utmost vehemence of language and gesture, that such could not be the case; that the Bagries, to increase their respectability, had seized upon the names of tribes of the Rajpoot.—“They are, (said he) a polluted race, given to thieving and debauchery, and the sooner they are exterminated the better.”

The greater number of the Bagries is in the districts under charge of Major Henley, Agent to the Governor General at Bhopal, who has with some success endeavoured to reclaim their thievish inclinations and generally vitiated habits—but their besetting sin is so strong, that they are necessarily obliged to be mustered twice every night, to see whether they are present, or absent stealing. The best behaved are employed

in the Sebundy and Police of the two British districts, under the Major's superintendence, i. e. Eastern Sujawalpoor and Bairseeah, and will in time, it is to be hoped, become as honest as their neighbours. Eating the flesh of the cow has naturally made them an abhorred race, and stealing from *honor* and principle has made them a detested and despised people; they have thence kept their Mawar dialects, and all the peculiarity of habits which they carried into Malwa. Their disputes are decided by Panchayuts or arbitration; and fine is the general punishment for crimes against society. Adultery is punished with more severity than any other crime. The Mukh or head of the hamlet, assisted by the elders, superintends these decisions, and contrives to expend a part of the fine in a jollification, where Plaintiff and Defendant get comfortably drunk, and where they plan the direction and nature of the next thieving expedition,

Q.

KAPPA.

Regimental Canteens.

Extract from General Orders, By the Commander in Chief.—Head Quarters, Bombay, Monday, April 1, 1822.

1st. The Commander in Chief has particular satisfaction in making known to the European Part of this army that Government has been pleased to approve of a proposal made by him for the Introduction of Regimental Canteens, on a System which it is hoped will conduce infinitely to the Comfort, Health, and Respectability of the Soldier.

2d. Some delay has been unavoidable, for allowing the Government Liquor contracts to expire, and other arrangement for Buildings and Establishment, and it is with the intention of enabling Corps to get similarly rid of engagements with Sotlers that this Notice is now given.

3d. The Commander in Chief has been observed that hardly in any Barrack yard or cantonment which he has visited, is sufficient attention paid to the comfort to be derived to the men from the state of their drinking water: even where good water shades are in existence, the casks are generally half outside, or exposed to the sun when within, for want of side shelter; this might be easily remedied by cheap mats being put up on the side the sun comes from, and wetted in very hot weather.

4th. Where water shades have not yet been erected, it is desired they may be applied for, and their state as well as that of the water, made hereafter an article of the Report of Orderly Officers of Regiments.

D. LEIGHTON, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Bombay Sessions.

The second Session of Oyer and Terminer and Jail delivery commenced on Saturday the 13th April, before the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller, Knight, Recorder of Bombay. The Court having been opened with the usual ceremonies, the full number of Gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors.

After they were sworn in they were shortly addressed by the Hon'ble the Recorder. His Lordship observed that the calendar consisted only of petty larcenies and burglaries, which as they must have been of frequent occurrence in a place like this, were of course in consequence familiar to the Grand Juries, and as none of those that were now to occupy their consideration involved any questions of legal nicety, or any point of intricacy, he did not deem it necessary to trouble the Jury with any particular observations concerning them. His Lordship then pointed the attention of the Grand Jury to the Jail. He observed that he had understood it was usual for the Grand Jury of this place frequently to visit the Jail, and he felt assured that the present Grand Jury would follow this good example. His Lordship made some pertinent observations for the guidance of the Jury in the performance of this important duty. He particularly directed their attention to the good effects of keeping the different classes of offenders separate from each other. He also expressed his opinion that a system of rewards duly regulated would tend materially to the improvement of the habits and morals of the Prisoners, and he strongly recommended this subject to the consideration of the Grand Jury.

As connected with their inspection of the Jail, the conduct of the Jailor would form a subject of enquiry.

On this point, as well as on all others connected with the Jail, His Lordship recommended to the Grand Jury to communicate with the Sheriff, who, His Lordship felt assured, would be happy to place the Jury in possession of all the information in his power.

His Lordship concluded a short, but appropriate address, by assuring the Grand Jury that it would afford him satisfaction to promote any objects for the improvement of the Jail and the comfort or amelioration of the morals of the prisoners, which in the discharge of its important functions it might think proper to suggest.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Roman Church.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I concur with a ROMAN CATHOLIC in desiring Pews at the Catholic Church; but why a subscription should be raised to place these Pews I know not—If I recollect rightly; at one of the Annual Meetings, the acting Warden, or Trustee for the time being, gave in his memoranda of the Funds having accumulated to upwards of 2,50,000 Sicca Rupees, and from what I hear they have been increased considerably—Surely then no Subscription is necessary for Pews; the Wardens can very conscientiously lay out a few Thousands in so good an object. I would recommend the ROMAN CATHOLIC to call a Meeting of his Friends, and such of the Roman Catholics as are for Pews, and let them write the Wardens and Vicar on that point:—for, by the bye, I hear a great number are for no Pews;—The Catholic Community have been liberal enough in subscribing for an Organ; but as for Pews, let the Wardens make them from the Church Funds.

By giving this a place in your JOURNAL you will much oblige.

Sir, Your constant Reader,

Calcutta, May 2, 1822.

SUKEAS.

East Indian Soldiers.

"DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

After all the labour that has been expended in inventing plans for alleviating the present condition of the Country-born, or as they have been termed *Eurasian* community, I am surprised it has never occurred to any to suggest the raising of a Regiment on the following scheme: Let all the Eurasian or Country-born Drummers and Fifers attached to Regiments of Native Infantry, as well as those of the Artillery, be recalled; Natives on a much smaller salary being economically substituted in their stead in the Infantry corps, but in the Artillery Europeans would answer much better. The number of hands to be got by this means, would, at the moderate calculation of 16 from each Sepoy Regiment, amount to 480, (for there are 30 on this Establishment) exclusive of the Provincials, Artillery, &c. which would supply at a moderate calculation still, say 220, making in all a total of 700. The rest may be filled by Volunteers. Their pay and every other allowance to be in unison with those granted to His Majesty's Regiments. It may be Officered by Country-born or Eurasian Gentlemen of good education, sons of respectable Officers and others on this Establishment, who are debarred from holding commissions in the Regulars; and many there are, who notwithstanding the exalted situations and consequent extensive interest of their fathers (of whom many are General Officers) that have been used on their behalf, still remain unprovided for. As a farther stimulus to their zeal, let such private men or non-Commissioned Officers as eminently distinguish themselves, be rewarded with Commissions. Instead of grog, provisions, &c. let them receive an equivalent compensation in money, according to the established Rules of the Service.

They should also have a Regimental school: the advantages that will result from this needs no demonstration. Sent as they are at an early age and with a very indifferent education, literally to associate with Natives in Sepoy Regiments, it is not to be wondered at that they are more of the *Blacky* than nature had originally designed them;—hence, we may reckon the hasty decay of their moral principles, and lapse into those vicious habits and state of intellectual non-entity which give prejudice room to sneer, and even just minds reason to entertain humiliating opinions or to form unfavourable conclusions of this unfortunate race.

After what has been already said, no doubt can be entertained of the feasibility of this scheme. Discipline they will easily acquire to perfection; for such as have been in the Sepoy Regi-

ments may be said to be disciplined already, at least inured to hardships. One thing of a very material nature will still appear wanting to satisfy the erroneous prejudices of many: this is, *Courage*. To such objectors I would reply in this manner: Are not the *Sepoys* good Soldiers? And will not the descendants of Europeans, possessing the advantages of an European education, and from having European Blood infused into their system, perhaps more physical strength, make still better Soldiers? But it may be urged they would still be inferior to European Troops. This, however, is a point that cannot easily be decided on, except by actual experience. If opposed to Native Troops, they will, in my opinion, invariably conquer; if to Europeans, they may be worsted, but not without considerable difficulty. Nevertheless, they may use, if defeated, the saying of the celebrated Roman who thought it no disgrace to be beaten by Romans.

But a truce to hypothetical or speculative conjectures on the courage or magnanimity of the Country-borns. There are, we are all aware, a number of Officers, of this class in the Regulars Regulars, who have equally distinguished themselves for personal bravery and zeal for the service. Every Local Officer too, that was brought into action, behaved gallantly, and evinced them selves good soldiers; for instance, Lieutenant Knox of Roberts' Horse, against Huttass; Lieutenant Martindell of Cunningham's, and Cornet R. Cassons of Badley's Horse, in an engagement with the Pindaries; and Lieutenant Smith of the Dromedary Corps, against the Bhuttees in 1818, when the latter was speared through the arm. Lieutenant Smith, after his dismissal in 1816, happened to be at Bareilly during the Rebellion; although feelingly alive to the hard treatment he had so recently experienced, he shewed he had the welfare of Government and a zeal to serve it warmly at heart, by unhesitatingly volunteering his services to quell the rebellion; and in doing so he was unfortunately wounded in the thigh. To these I might add the names of others who acquitted themselves with equal honor. Should we not be justified in drawing the most favorable inferences from the instances before us, more especially when we consider the short time and few opportunities they have had to display their hitherto dormant valour, the Locals being disbanded very shortly after their creation?

The strong predilection this people entertain for arms must have already appeared to every judicious observer. They seem universally inoculated with martial ardour; nothing seems more gratifying to their ambition than Military fame. But this is no wonder, since they are the descendants of a warlike race. Pity it were to damp the fire of their youthful blood, and that Government should refuse the services of a people panting to serve her. How readily too, if indulged, might they be linked to her by ties of the strongest gratitude, and so interwoven also with her affairs as to make it their interest as well as their ambition to serve her faithfully. But consequences the very reverse must necessarily result, if no succouring hand is held out for their support; condemned and despised as the Children of Israel of yore, their bondage, though not so laboriously irksome, must be equally ignominious. Their constitutions being so highly tainted with European, and for the most part British blood, being also chiefly educated by Europeans—is it not natural to suppose their national character will partake of that spirit of patriotism and other passions of the like nature, which Europeans cherish with such enthusiastic fondness? Their feelings must naturally revolt at the idea of unmerited contempt, and vile and despicable as they may appear in the eyes of undiscerning people, the unnecessary irritations daily offered to their feelings may hereafter be lamented. But supposing them incapable of resenting the affront, what gratification can it yield us to have the credit of tormenting a harmless people, just because they have misfortune to be weaker than us, or that

"We find them guilty of a skin,

"Not coloured like our own."

I am, Sir, your most obedt. servt.

Hindostan,

A COMPANY'S OFFICER.

Indian News.

Madras, April 23, 1822.—None of the expected Vessels from England have yet made their appearance, which is perhaps not to be wondered at, as it is often difficult for Ships to get out of the British Channel in the months of November and December. We think, however, a free trader must come in this week; and the first fleet of Indiamen may also be expected to arrive within the next ten days, and by one or other of these opportunities we may surely look for news. There is still, however, much interesting newspaper matter on hand that we shall be glad of having an opportunity of publishing before another budget from Europe is received.

Supreme Court.—The Criminal Sessions commenced on Thursday last. The Grand Jury received a very able charge from Mr. JUSTICE GREY, which we regret we are unable to report. Only one case has been added to the Calendar published in the COURIER on Tuesday last; but that one is one of Murder, with the commission of which on the body of a Native, two Privates of his Majesty's 30th Regiment are charged. The crime was committed at Secunderabad.

The trial of *Serjeant Payne* of the 89th Foot for the murder of *Henry Connors* occupied the whole of Saturday. After a patient trial the Prisoner was acquitted.

Parasoram Gramingy for Murder; and *Waddamallay* for returning from transportation, were found Guilty on Friday; the Grand Jury were discharged yesterday.

The second Class of the Madras Lottery commenced drawing yesterday, when the following large Prizes were drawn.

No. 2374 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 2169 and 2897 Prizes of 2,500 Rupees each.
No. 2591 a Prize of 1,580 Rupees.
Nos. 371 764 and 1728 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
Nos. 65 197 and 754 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 577 621 1198 1236 1511 1867 2546 3655 and 3980 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

The drawing will be renewed to-morrow.

H. M. S. TOPAZE remains in the Roads. We believe she will shortly be despatched for England, but it is not at present fixed when she will sail.

His Excellency THE ADMIRAL will again visit this Presidency previous to his return home, which is expected to take place about June. His Excellency will come round in the noble new Ship *GANGES* which is nearly ready for Sea. The *GANGES* is said to be the finest and largest specimen of Naval architecture that has been hitherto produced in this Country.—*Madras Courier*.

New Anchorage at Penang.—Our Correspondent from Penang has furnished us with the following account of the New Anchorage, and Watering Place, which has been lately brought into use at that Island. The Signal Post on Mount PALMER will be seen by a Ship off Saddle Island, and as the Western Coast of Penang is free from danger, it is only necessary to attend to the lead in standing to the northward, until the small Island of *Bedding*, is seen clear off Mount PALMER point, when a vessel should anchor with the Flag staff bearing East, the Island E. by N. and Landsdown Hill, (the highest of the whole range far inland, and well cleared) N. E. by E. The watering place is situated in the Bight within Pulo Biddong, and the Tunnehdar at Mount PALMER, will, if required, transmit to George Town, any letters or intelligence from the Shipping which may touch there. In standing from North, the same observations will equally apply.—*John Bull*.

Indigo Crops.—All the Reports which have reached us of the Indigo Crops this season, are extremely favourable. A Traveller in the Interior, speaking of the District of Jessore, says, that the Plant about 10 days ago, was nearly a cubit high; and the general opinion of the Planters in that quarter is, that they never in the course of their experience, recollect so promising an appearance; and they are buoyed up with a confident hope that this season will reward them for all their losses and toils.

Jessore.—A Correspondent at Jessore writes as follows:—We have had most extraordinary weather of late. I do not recollect to have experienced so much rain and hail in the April of any preceding year.—Perhaps some of our great Astronomers will consider the phenomenon of Venus being visible at noon-day, to have had an influence in producing this change in the season.—With the exception of the last few days, which have been rather hot, the atmosphere has been delightfully cool; and the inhabitants of the districts are altogether more healthy than for many years past. Appearances are hitherto favorable for an abundant crop of Indigo.

Fire.—We have to record the circumstance of another fire having broken out on Monday, about one o'clock, A. M. among a cluster of thatched houses near the Circular Road. The engines did not arrive until after the fiery element had almost done all the mischief it could. After they reached the spot, however, we observed that they were pined with great activity and effect by the European and Native fire-men.

Suicide.—An unfortunate foreigner, who had been a clerk in one of the public offices, put an end to his existence here yesterday by swallowing poison. He was carried from the house where he had resided at Doomtollah, to the General Hospital, but he was beyond the reach of human art to restore him, and expired shortly after his arrival at the Hospital. The poor man, we believe, was a native of America, and want, combined with mental alienation, is supposed to have led him to the commission of the rash act. We have heard that he left a few written lines on his table, avowing his intention of destroying himself, and expressing a hope that God would forgive him for it. Laudanum to the extent of about four ounces, we have been led to understand, was the means with which he executed his fatal purpose.—*India Gazette*.

Index.

Various interruptions have prevented the publication of the Index with the accustomed punctuality; but it is expected to be ready for publication to-morrow.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 6	Minerva	British	J. Russell	Acheen	April 12

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 18	Tender Cochin	British	T. W. Twynam	on a Cruise
18	Gertruyda	British	Lesna	Masulipatam
20	Scotia	British	A. Agnew	Calcutta

Stations of Vessels in the River.

MAY 5, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—*ST. THIAGO MAJOR (P.)*,—VALLETTA, —*JOHN BARRY* and *CHARLES MILLS*, outward-bound, remain,—*LADY FARQUHAR* (brig) passed down.

Kedgeres.—*HARRIET*, outward-bound, remains,—*CHARLES* (American brig) passed down.

New Anchorage.—*H. C. Ship EARL OF BALCARNAS*.

Nautical Notices.

Deal, November 25, 1821.—Arrived yesterday the *SIR STEPHEN LUSHINGTON*, M^r Kellar, from Bombay, sailed on the 29th of May; from the Isle of France the 10th of August; and *St. Helena* the 29th of September:—*SKELTON*, Dixon, from Sydney (New South Wales), sailed on the 10th of June, and sailed for Hull.

Death.

On the 5th instant, at his house No. 241, Loll Bazar, JOHN RICHARD O'CONNOR, Esq. aged 43 years, sincerely and deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.